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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1869. NO. 35.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Aromatic Furniture Polish.
Polish your furniture and perfume your rooms by using the Aromatic Furniture Polish. Jos. Fleming sole agent, 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
Renews the hair to its original color when grey.
Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.
Renews the growth of the hair when bald.
Renews the finish, wiry hair to silken softness.
Beautiful hair dressing.
One bottle shows its effects.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. MWF

Advertise Judiciously, Economically
And systematically, through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman's authorized advertising agents for the newspapers, magazines and periodicals of the United States and Canada. Send for estimates to No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md. Pittsburgh references—John D. Semple, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co.

Closing Out sale—Goods at Cost.
Entire stock of piece goods, gent's furnishing goods and ready made clothing, to be closed out within sixty days. Lease and fixtures for sale. Inquire at 82 Market street, B. Oppenheimer.

Farm and Steam Ferry for Sale,
Together or separate. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, Wellsville, Ohio, or to Alex. McIlvaine, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Ballou & Adams,
Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 169 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. D. Dudley,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Whole Size Photographs.
Frame and picture, only $2, at Graham's gallery.

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 89 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. Observe THE RED STORE.

The Daily Commercial.

ELECTION NOTES.

Alex. Leslie, Republican member elect of the Legislature, runs far behind his ticket in Butler, Mr. Helmbold, a Democratic candidate, having a majority of one hundred and eight votes over him. The other two counties in the District, however, pulled him through. He was mixed up in the "pasting and folding" business, and that is why he was "cut."

While Governor Geary had a majority in Butler county of 256, the Republican county ticket was elected by majorities ranging from twenty-four for Anderson for Prothonotary to 366 for Knesse for Register and Recorder. The Butler *Citizen* says:

One fact is demonstrated and one lesson learned by the result in this county, as the record election, and that is, that the Democratic must not be invited to take part in making our nominations. This was a matter of comparatively little weight in the late campaign. Many of our Republican friends or our county expressed their disapprobation of the men participating in the primary election in the June, and their small majorities in this county indicate may be attributed in part to this fact.

R. P. McIntire, Democrat, was elected District Attorney of Perry county by two votes. The absent Republican voters of that county should spender over it.

The *Soldier* movement in Reading, which was made for the purpose of administering a lasting lesson to President Grant and Governor Geary, increased Buckley's majority *forty-five* in that county. The managers counted upon an increase of five hundred for the "Cride of the Valley."

It is said there were eighty-one candidates for borough offices in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, out of one hundred and six voters. Offices holding must be in that section.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that members of the Legislature are already engaging their seats at the capitol and securing their rooms at the hotels.

The following is the vote in the Mercer Senatorial District. Governor Geary's vote was 10,466:

	Allen.	R. Hall.	D.
Venango	3,717	2,332	
Warren	1,946	1,611	
Mercer	4,482	3,811	
Total	9,902	9,007	

The Clarion *Democrat*, whose editor is a member elect of the Legislature, thinks "that with Allen in the Senate, and Ames and Davis in the House again, we may look out for more pipe bills."

Referring to the contest in the first Senatorial district, the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The Legislature may decide against Mr. Diamond, but the public opinion will declare that downright cheating has been committed to send a Republican to the Senate. This is our opinion now: we should be happy to have it changed, but have no hope. Mr. Fox would be able to advance it without prejudice to matters already pending they would heartily embrace it.

General Belknap, the new Secretary of War, is known to be as ardent a friend of the Cubans as his predecessor, Secretary Rawlins, whose dying words were almost an earnest appeal to Postmaster-General Cresswell to use all his influence in their behalf. General Rawlins had previously prepared a lengthy statement of his views on the subject, which included numerous important state documents, and submitted to the Cabinet. It is known that it exerted a great influence over the deliberations of that body, and if he lived it would doubtless have been the means of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cespedes government.

This document is now in the possession of Secretary Fish, and will be embodied in a refutation of the forgeries perpetrated by the Spanish authorities which induced Secretary Sumner to make the statement that Cubans have not yet liberated their slaves.

Under all these circumstances, the friends of Cuba here feel confident that the Garfield-Fish-Belknap Administration will be favorable policy towards them. They assert, and it is generally believed, that official circles and that the secession of Cuba from Spain or the recognition is merely a matter of time, and they believe that it will occur before Congress meets.

A serious shooting affray took place Saturday morning on the down train to Lexington, Ky. Alex. G. Roberts, a lawyer of Shelby ville, and Richardson Robardson, a merchant of Christian, had a law suit Friday in Frankfort, and after the suit was over had some hard words on the subject. They both entered the same car Saturday morning *en route* home, and were not recalled No. 2 by mutual recommencing. Being weary of disputing, Roberts went into the adjoining car, but was soon followed there by Richardson, pistol in hand. Roberts, seeing his life in danger, drew a Derringer pistol and fired downward to the heart, killing him instantly. Roberts surrendered himself to the coroner, and on arriving at Frankfort, Ky., was turned over to the officers of the law.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Reduction in Army and Navy Expenses.

Capture of the Cuban Steamer Lillian—Papers to be Read at American Social Science Association Meeting—Gen. Butterfield's Case—Important Naval Bounty Claim—The Affairs of the New York Sub-Treasury—The Pacific Railroad Report—The Yerger Case—Ohioans Assassinated by Texas Ku-Klux.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1869.

Capture of Another Cuban Vessel.

A report has been received here from a foreign consul that the Lillian, a vessel which had sailed from the Florida coast, armed and manned as a Cuban privateer, appeared off Nassau on the 16th, and lay to six or seven miles from the shore, and sent in a request that coal might be sent out to her. Instead an English war steamer went out, carrying some officers of the port, and the ship in waiting was found to be named Cespedes, and to be flying the Cuban colors. It was seized by the English in spite of the protest that they were outside of English jurisdiction and on the high seas, and taken into port as a privateer. Our own authorities have as yet no information on the subject.

American Social Science.

A general meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held in New York on the 26th, 27th and 28th. Among others the following papers will be presented: "Civil Service Reform," by George W. Curtis; on "The International Code," by David Dudley Field; "The Census of 1870," by Gen. J. A. Garfield; "Public Libraries of the United States," by A. R. Spofford; "Change in mode of the Election of United States Senators," by Hon. Jas. G. Blaine; "Procedure in Contested Election Cases," by Hon. H. L. Dawes.

Gen. Butterfield's Case.

To-day a letter was received from Gen. Butterfield, denying all the charges which affect his official integrity, and asking a full trial investigation. It still seems almost certain that he will be removed, but there will be no action without positive proof. At the close of the Treasury to-day the matter was still unfinished.

Applications for Office.

A general order has been prepared at the State Department by direction of the President, which directs that in all matters of applications for office, the business pertaining to them must be submitted directly to heads of the proper departments.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1869.

Reduction of Army Expenses.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of War will show that the reduction in expenses on account of pay and subsistence alone during this year will be at the rate of twenty-five millions per annum. While the expenses of the Department for the first quarter of the fiscal year, 1869, were $27,898,244 66, for the corresponding quarter this year, ending September 30th, they were only $15,141,382 50, being a reduction of nearly thirteen millions. The civil employees of this department have been reduced from ten thousand to four thousand.

Reduction of Navy Expenses.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will show a reduction of expenses in his Department for the same quarter, September 30th, of $1,845,000, and in addition there is still an unexpended balance of the appropriations for last year, and the appropriations for the current year are yet untouched.

The Farragut Bounty Claims.

On Saturday there was a hearing in the case of the Farragut bounty claims before the commissioner R. D. Mussey. Gen. Butler and Nathaniel Wilson, of counsel, stipulated as to the position and services of the frigate Colorado that she hired in vain to get over the bar at the Southwest Pass, but distributed her guns and men among the fleet making the attack on the forts. General Butler offered in evidence the report of the Court of Inquiry convened by the rebel President Davis at the request of General Lovell, in which report the commander of the rebel forces employed resisting Farragut's ascent, in this Court of Inquiry the rebel army endeavored to lay the blame of the fall of New Orleans upon the rebel navy, and the latter retorted by charging the rebel army with treachery. There has been some objection to the admission of this report, which is now waived, the Secretary of the Navy saying he is willing it should go in. The Commission has a session on Tuesday, to hear such evidence as counsel may desire on the number of rebel men and guns opposing the Union force. Probably the Commissioner's report will be filed in a few days.

Minister Washburne's Request.

The denial of the dispatch that Minister Washburne had asked for a large increase of the appropriation for contingent expenses, purporting to be by authority, is itself denied by prominent officials, both at the State and Treasury Departments.

Investigation of the New York Sub-Treasury.

The Solicitor of the Treasury left last night for New York to investigate the affairs of Gen. Butterfield's office, and the action of the Administration will be suspended till advices are received from the Solicitor.

The Pacific Railroad Examination.

The commissioners appointed by the President to examine the Pacific Railroad, under the resolution of Congress in April last, are preparing their report. On their return trip they made searching and most laborious examinations of the whole line, and everything connected with the enterprise which came within the scope of the resolution. The report is not yet finished, but members of the commission have expressed themselves as in the main well satisfied with the work as they found it.

The Yerger Case.

The belief seems almost universal among lawyers practicing before the Supreme Court that when a decision is reached in the Yerger case, that it will be adverse to the Government. Nothing can, of course, be learned from members of the court as to the character of the deliberations upon it, nor in fact whether the case has yet come up. At the regular Saturday consultation, the Cabinet, in a general way, considered the state of the case, but could follow in case the court released Yerger, but there was no discussion of the matter at the meeting.

Ohioans Murdered by Texas Ku-Klux.

Information has been received here that Capt. Jackson and Capt. Huller, formerly of Ohio, and members of the twenty-fourth Ohio infantry, were murdered by Ku-Klux in Texas a few weeks since.

WASHINGTON, October 23.

INVESTIGATION IN THE BUTTERFIELD CASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury will soon order an investigation into the charges against Gen. Butterfield, in connection with the gold panic, in such a manner as will thoroughly test their truth. The Secretary received this morning a letter from Butterfield, courting the fullest investigation.

BONDS OUTSTANDING.

The statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department which shows that the amount of coupon bonds of the United States outstanding September 30th, 1869, was $1,332,49,600; registered bonds outstanding $775,499,250.

PERSONAL.

Major General Harney has arrived in this city from Dakotah, and has had an interview with the President.

Gen. Sherman will discharge the duties of Secretary of War until the arrival of Secretary Belknap.

Secretary Boutwell had a long conversation with President Grant this morning.

Gen. Belknap, the new Secretary of war, telegraphs that he will arrive here on the 28th, and for Washington, which will enable him to arrive here on Wednesday.

Bishop Simpson's daughter Anna will be married in Philadelphia on Wednesday next to J. Ribby Wescott. The President and Mrs. Grant will probably be present on the occasion.

Chief Justice Chase has taken the new house on I street, north of Nineteenth, next to the residence of the Postmaster General, and owned by J. D. Hoover, Esq. His family establishment this winter will be separate from that of his son-in-law, Governor Sprague. Secretary Robeson has taken a fine house on I street, near Sixteenth, where he will hold forth in his genial manner during the winter. Secretary Boutwell has taken commodius quarters in the new house at No. 326 Twelfth street, where, having not housekeeping, he will be able to see his friends in a modest and comfortable manner. Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, has taken the new house just erected at No. 378 O street, near Tenth.

It is said that Senator Cameron is going to fit up his house in Washington this winter in a magnificent style, and give brilliant entertainments.

COSTLY MIRRORS—A JOB SPOILED.

Before the close of President Johnson's administration, a dealer in looking glasses from New York came here to make sale of his goods, and presented a schedule of prices to Mr. Ortley, who was then acting assistant to the supervising architect of the Treasury building, Mr. Mullett, who was absent at the time. Mr. Ortley took the schedule to Mr. George B. McCartee, Superintendent of the Printing Division of the Treasury, who was then acting as chief clerk of the Treasury building, and Mr. Ortley told Mr. McCartee that Mr. Mullett had directed that certain looking glasses should be purchased. The goods began to arrive. Some of the mirrors were of a large size, valued at thousands of dollars each, and were put in several offices in the Treasury building, the whole amounting to over $20,000. One was placed in the office of Register Allison, during his absence in Pennsylvania, but on his return he was not willing to allow such extravagance in his room, and ordered it removed and replaced by a smaller one. This led loan inquiry as to who ordered the mirrors, when it was found that it was done by Mr. Ortley, who had no authority to do so, and, as he has been removed from office, the question arises as to who shall pay for the costly reflectors. It is probable that Secretary Boutwell will order them to be returned to the dealer in New York. Mr. Mullett says he did not order them, and Mr. McCartee says the same. So the officers of the Treasury are not liable.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $1,379,900; shipments, $1,432,976; amount redeemed, $119,200; National Bank circulation, $280,782,745.

MR. EWING IMPROVING.

Thomas Ewing, Sr., who laid all night in the room of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, was removed to the residence of his son, General Ewing, this morning. He is represented in an improved condition.

NEW REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO DISTILLERS.

In consideration of representation of the inapplicability of regulations for grain distillation made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Delano has made important modifications, which he is authorized to do under the law. The kind of materials used is to be considered in estimating the capacity of stills, and the hours only actually occupied in distillation are to be considered in estimating the amount to be returned. This will relieve the fruit distilling interest from a destructive deficiency tax. A liberal treatment is to be applied in cases where this deficiency tax has been already assessed. It is further directed that vintners selling wine of their own manufacture are not liable to dealers' licence.

TREASURER SPINNER'S REPORT.

The forthcoming report of Treasurer Spinner will show the increase of collections and decrease of expenditures for the six months ending August 31st, 1869, amounted to $56,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

MANSFIELD, O.

The Third Annual Meeting of the State Young Men's Christian Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 23, 1869.

The State Young Men's Christian Association continued its session to-day.

Morning Session.—By the report of the Committee on Credentials it appears twenty-three associations are represented. One hundred and eight regular delegates and twenty corresponding members are present. Several committees reported. Resolutions were adopted to raise one thousand dollars for the purposes of the Association, and concurring in the resolutions of the International Executive Committee to observe the second Sabbath in November as a day of special prayer for young men and our associated work.

The following topic was discussed: "As to the best means for preventing the abandonment of associations, and the most successful methods of increasing their usefulness and vigor." It was resolved that the best means was a judicious selection of members. Frequent intercourse with other associations and convent ons, that inspiration may be received, and that religion should be of a character that will influence the heart, giving nourishment and life to the spiritual body.

The convention proceeded to receive pledges in accordance with the first resolution. Eight hundred and sixty-five dollars were raised, and the balance pledged during the afternoon session.

Afternoon Session.—The first topic—"Laymen's Institutes: are they desirable and how can they be accommodated to the associations of the State?" After full discussion, the convention resolved in favor of laymen's Institutes.

The convention proceeded to select the place of the next annual meeting. After considerable discussion, Cincinnati was selected.

Resolved, That the Executive of the Young Men's Christian Association work supplementary to the church of Christ, and craving the co-operation of pastors and members of all evangelical churches.

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The newspapers are again urging the establishment of an Australian steamship line. The sudden departure overland for New York of the agent of the Pacific Mail Company in this city is surmised to be connected with the project.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Heavy snow fell at Detroit Saturday, breaking down many shade and ornamental trees in the city and vicinity.

Gen. McMahon, late United States Minister to Paraguay, arrived at Baltimore on Friday, the 15th instant, from Asuncion.

A freshet prevails in the river St. John, New Brunswick. The wharves at Fredericton and Woodstock are under water. Reports from the interior state that the potato crop is much injured by disease. Other crops are far above an average.

Application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at the next session for an act to authorize the building of a railway from a point on the Welland canal, at or near Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, to a point in the county of Essex, on Detroit River, with the object of connecting the waters of Niagara and Detroit rivers, with power to connect with railways in the States.

Mail advices from Japan state that the steamer Lillian, which sailed with an expeditionary force from Florida for Cuba, had been captured by the British gunboat Lapwing, and taken into Nassau, where she was detained by the authorities under the ruling of the Attorney General that she could not legally be held.

The Vermont Legislature has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment by a unanimous vote in the Senate, and by forty-seven votes in the House. Two Democrats voted aye.

Judge Primm, of the Criminal Court of St. Louis, pronounced sentence on Saturday morning on Max. Klinger, the boy murderer, who shot his uncle nearly two years ago. He is to be hanged on the 10th of December. His counsel objected to the sentence on the ground that the law under which it was passed was unconstitutional, and will appeal to the Supreme Court.

The tides at the passes of the mouth of the Mississippi river are very low, and several large vessels from foreign ports are outside unable to cross the bar.

Proceedings have been instituted in the United States District Court at New Orleans, against Wm. Smallwood, last postmaster of that city, to recover the sum of $7,000, the defalcation of over $19,000, the proceeds from the sale of internal revenue stamps, and which his account has not been rendered.

A citizens' meeting was held in New Orleans Saturday night, the object being to secure a new and more honorable municipal government.

It is said to have been discovered that the newly elected Senator from Virginia, Mr. Johnston, was not a legal voter, and will be again opened at Baltimore on Tuesday next, and will be relnaugurated by a grand parade of the Maryland National Guard. A committee will leave to-day for Washington, to invite President Grant and his Cabinet to visit the fair. The grounds and buildings are in fine order, and from the number of entries made in every department, the exhibition will be very fine. There will be trotting each day.

Cream Ale.

Patent syrups, which some of our brewers use, are not in vogue at the Oregon Brewery. Cream ale, such as has acquired Pier, Dalmais & Co. their reputation, can be made only of the best qualities of malt and hops.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Death of Earl Derby—Tranquility Restored in Madrid—Arrest of Protestants—The Cabinet Divided on the Subject of a Candidate for the Throne—Programme at the Opening of the Suez Canal—Troops Gathering in Paris—The Deputies Will Not Assemble To-morrow—Strike Among French Workmen—Spain and the Ecumenical Council—Hostile Measures to be Treated as Null and Void—Monster Amnesty Demonstration in London—Pere Hyacinthe Deposed, &c., &c.

Mr. Gladstone's Reply.

LONDON, October 23.—The recent reply of Mr. Gladstone to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association on the subject of the course of the government toward the imprisoned Fenians causes considerable discussion. The London Amnesty Association has protested against the sentiments of the Premier. A committee appointed by this body has arranged for a monster open air demonstration on Sunday, but the meeting will likely be indefinitely postponed, as the government would suppress it.

Death of Earl Derby.

Earl Derby died this morning, aged seventy years.

Matters in Paris.

PARIS, October 23.—It is now certain none of the Deputies will go to the Chambers on the 26th, as was contemplated by the opposition.

The military are collecting in Paris, in view of the threatened irregular meeting of the Corps Legislatif on the 26th. Imperialist manifestos are expected. The Orleanists are active. It is thought the crisis may restore Rouher to the Cabinet.

Eugenie has arrived at Cairo.

PARIS, October 24.—Yesterday the Marshals who were present in Paris had a reunion.

The strike which originated with the merchants' clerks is rapidly spreading among all classes of workmen.

PARIS, October 24.—It has been decided that no military review will be held on Tuesday, the 26th inst. An Imperial manifesto is expected to appear to-morrow. Many rumors are afloat, but they are not of importance.

MADRID, October 24.—Albolda, suspected of implication in the recent insurrection, has been arrested by the authorities and taken to Valencia for trial.

The Spanish Cabinet is divided on the subject of a candidate for the throne.

The Spanish fleet has left the canal.

ALEXANDRIA, October 23.—The ceremonies on the occasion of the successful completion of the Suez canal will be interesting. The following is the programme: The fleet will begin at Port Said on the 16th of November. The vessels forming the fleet will proceed to Ismailia next day, and remain there till the 18th, and go through the canal on the 19th in procession.

A Protest Against Rev. Temple's Election.

LONDON, October 24.—The *Morning Standard*, in an editorial to-day, protests against the election of Frederick Temple as Bishop of Exeter, on account of his religious heterodoxy.

New Cable.

A length of the new submarine cable designed to connect Havana with Jamaica has been completed.

Prim and the Ecumenical Council.

MADRID, October 24.—In the Cortes yesterday, General Prim said that if the Ecumenical Council should adopt measures contrary to the principles of the Spanish constitution, they would be treated by the Government as null and void.

Monster Amnesty Demonstration.

LONDON, October 24.—An immense demonstration in favor of amnesty to the Fenians was made to-day. Large processions marched in various parts of the city, and headed by bands of music and flags and banners, inscribed with significant mottoes, marched to Hyde Park. Several hundred thousand persons were present. The Amnesty meeting was the principal feature of the procession. At Hyde Park during the afternoon a monster meeting was held at which it is estimated 5,000 persons were present. The American flag was hoisted and was loudly cheered. Mr. Bradlaugh and others addressed the people, and the remarks of some of the speakers were of a highly inflammatory character. Resolutions demanding amnesty for Fenians were adopted by acclamation, after which the meeting dispersed in the most quietly retired from the park. The proceedings throughout the day, were orderly. Great precautions had been taken by the Government. The police were all on duty, and the troops were assembled in their barracks, but their intervention was not required.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, October 23.—The steamer Helvetia, from New York, arrived to-day.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, October 23, Evening.—5-20 bonds 87½. Market dull.

FRANKFORT, October 24.—Bonds flat; Five-twenties quiet at 87½.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, October 23, Evening.—Cotton closed flat and dull. Middling uplands low ordinary on spot 147 francs; low middling afloat 154½ francs.

Liverpool Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, October 23.—Consols 93¾ American securities quiet; 5-20 bonds '62, 81¾; do '65, 81½; do '67, 82¾; do '68, 82¾; Illinois, 96; Atlantic and Great Western 27¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, October 23.—Bourse quiet; rentes 71 francs 35 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 23, 2 P. M.—Cotton market—middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 7d; red western 9s 8½d; do 9s 6½d; 7d. Western flour 24s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 33s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 37s.

Pork 112s 6d. Beef 98s. Lard 71s. Cheese 67s. Refined petroleum is 8¾d. Petroleum at Antwerp 19 francs 50c. Rosin. Cotton at Havre quiet at 153½ francs on spot.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Brooks Case—Escape of a Notorious Character—Sale of a Spanish Ship.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—The prosecution in the Brooks case has closed, reserving the right to call the witness who has been spirited away, if he can be found. The defence will try to prove an *alibi*. The Court refused to admit the affidavit of Neil McLaughlin, driver of the carriage to Mayor Fox, on which indictments were found against the prisoners.

The notorious Jim Hardy was brought up in Court this forenoon for the decision of the case whether the pardon of the Governor on condition of leaving the State was not rendered inoperative by his violating conditions and returning to the State. Haggerty was put in the prison van to be returned to jail, but on reaching Chestnut street was rescued by his friends, who took him out of custody, and he ran, pursued by a great crowd, and finally escaped. The affair caused a great excitement.

The Spanish steamer Gen. Dulce was sold by the Sheriff at the New Orleans Custom House to-day, for $24,000.

In the Brooks case this afternoon, for the defence a number of persons, including Alderman McMullin, swore positively that from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. on the day of the murder Marrow and Dougherty were drinking, playing cards, &c., in a tavern in the southern part of the city, over two miles from the scene of the shooting, which occurred about 12 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Shortly before ten o'clock this morning the jury in the Brooks case rendered a verdict of "guilty" against Marrow and Dougherty. Neil McLaughlin has been fined $20,000 and sentenced the same charge. Marrow and Dougherty were kept under strong guard all night, for fear of being rescued, and after daylight received to prison.

THE WEST INDIES.

Fight Between Salnave's War Steamers and the Haytien Gunboat Capt. Geffrard—Siege of Jacmel—Movement Against Mariemibe—The Case of the La Have, &c., &c.

SAN JUAN, October 18, *via* HAVANA, October 24.—According to the new tariff, all agricultural implements are admitted free. There are no cases of yellow fever or cholera in the island.

PORT AU PRINCE, October 9.—Salnave's war steamers sailed recently with provisions for Cape Haytien, which is besieged by the rebels. While on the way they met the rebel steamers Quaker City and Florida. A sharp fight ensued, the details of which have not yet been received. Both sides claim the victory. The Haytien says contradictory to it it is impossible to state the result of the conflict. Gen. Chevalier, Salnave's Secretary of War, had commenced the siege of Jacmel. The rebels were confident of their ability to hold the town.

CAPE HAYTIEN, *via* HAVANA, October 24.—Gen. Monagas, with 10,000 men, four steamers and several sailing vessels, left on the 20th inst., to operate against Gen. Pulgaire at Maricaibo. There was an earthquake on the 3d inst. at Taguanes. No damage is reported.

KINGSTON, October 9, *via* HAVANA, October 24.—The Government demands security for costs in the action brought by the owner of the schooner La Have for damages on account of her seizures. The cane crop promises an abundant yield.

John L. Mequire, a carpenter and builder of Boston, was the holder of the ticket that drew the Coliseum building.

CUBA.

Action of Our Government in Regard to the Hornet Very Satisfactory—Sickness Very Prevalent.

HAVANA, October 24.—The action of the United States Government in the case of the Hornet gives great satisfaction here.

Newly arrived troops leave for the seat of war without delay.

Much sickness continues to prevail in the eastern end of the Island.

Dates from Curacoa to the 9th inst. are at hand. Many refugees from Venezuela and San Domingo had arrived there. No further shocks of earthquake had been experienced in the Island.

HAVANA, October 24.—Gen. Bonzche, the hero of the defense of Los Tunas, has recovered from his wound and taken the field again, in the central department. Two parties of rebels, numbering fifty men in all, have presented themselves to the Spanish authorities in that department for pardon.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

How It Shook Up New England on Friday Morning.

Nature is evidently at the outs with the down-east country, for this fall she seems to have exhibited all her moods. Floods, wind storms and thunder-showers are now succeeded by an earthquake. The Boston *Advertiser* thinks there must be some good cause for these continued eccentricities, and invites the sages of the land to study out the problem.

Of the earthquake in Boston, on Friday morning, the *Advertiser* says: "The shock was felt by all early risers in this city and vicinity and by many persons not early birds, who were awakened by it. The time of the occurrence is stated at different points between twenty minutes past five and a little past five o'clock yesterday morning, and on close observer sets it at from twenty-four to twenty-six minutes past five. The motion was a vibration like the jarring of a heavy team as it passes over a rough pavement, and many people attributed it to that cause. It seems to have extended throughout this State, New Hampshire, and a portion, if not the whole, of Vermont, and the surrounding New England district. When the awful power of such convulsions is felt, it will excite astonishment that no serious damage was done. Doors, blinds, crockery ware and loose household articles of all kinds were generally rattled, many nervous people popped it to their cellars very hastily, and there was much misunderstanding among married couples as to which of the two was so rude as to jostle the other out of a comfortable morning sleep, but nobody was hurt, and not even a glass broken. Innumerable anecdotes of the event are afloat, but they are not of sufficient interest to justify repeating in type. Efforts are too decidedly of imagination. It is reported that a gentleman living a little north of Harvard square, Cambridge, was awakened out of a sound sleep, and at first thought the Watertown steamer had blown up. His bed was quite violently moved, first horizontally four times from north to south, and after words from female domestic in his family, who had great fear of the first shock, that the latter had been persuaded to sleep in a room in which an aged lady had recently died, was so frightened at the sight of the ghost of the departed in her dress, exclaiming, "Oh! missus! missus! the old woman is under the bed! the old woman is under the bed!"

THE SPENT FORCE OF SOME TERRIBLE CONVULSIONS.

A correspondent of the *Advertiser*, who has had earthquake experience in California, writes of Friday's shock: "It had sufficient force to shake the houses and beds, and to cause windows and lamps to rattle. Judging from the California earthquakes of just four years ago, which lasted seventeen seconds, and which made a mental impression of much longer duration, the shake this morning might have lasted fifteen seconds—hardly more. It is to be hoped that some scientific notice was taken of the time that the shock was in each direction of the wave. Just at this time, when the intelligence from South America is expected in regard to the earthquake, on account of which will not be laughed away, it would be exceedingly desirable that some accurate information we received, this shock, which may not *unnaturally appear as the spent force of some terrible convulsion on our continent*, which is shake as we received this morning is of almost the exact duration of that in California.

EARTHQUAKES IN NEW ENGLAND.

On the first of June, 1638, an earthquake took place in the New England States somewhat violent to shake moveable articles. On the 29th of October, 1727, a shock, which was of two minutes' duration, took place, and was felt all along the coast. February 6th, 1756, another shock took place, and November 18th, 1755, the earthquake extended from New England to the West Indies, damaging towns throughout the whole extent of the coast. On the 12th of March, 1761, there was a shock which is by some considered as and adjoining States at half-past two o'clock in the morning, and others of note are recorded.

MONTANA.

The Population, Productions, Climate and Resources of the Territory.

A son of Senator Trumbull writes some interesting facts concerning Montana. He says the Territory has a population of nearly one thousand. The majority of these are engaged in mining; but all the professions (except the ministry) and trades are well represented, while agriculture is rapidly gaining ground. There are a great many families here for so new a Territory.

The average crop of wheat is forty bushels to the acre, and other grains in proportion. These enormous crops are produced by irrigation. The valleys are, however, easily irrigated, as the land is generally level, and the streams run clear, beautiful streams pour down from the mountains on every side. These streams are nearly all filled with the finest trout, weighing from four ounces to four pounds.

The game, of course, such as deer, elk, moose, and buffalo, have been driven out of the settled portions of the Territory by advancing civilization, and are now seldom found, except in the more mountainous districts where it is unsafe for persons to go unless in large parties.

The principal towns in Montana ar Helena, Virginia City, Deer Lodge and Bozeman. Virginia City is the capital of the Territory, but its greatness has departed. In 1865 it was a flourishing place of five thousand inhabitants, but it was simply a mining town, and has dwindled away until there are scarcely a thousand people in it.

Helena is the principal city, containing between seven thousand and seven thousand. Not less than five hundred thousand dollars have been expended there in erecting stone buildings since 1865, and two hundred thousand in the construction of brick buildings. Helena has a first-class hotel, which cost $150,000 in gold and dollars. It is the finest building in the Territories, and is well kept. In Helena are three churches, four banks, a theater and regular stock company; a skating rink; gas in the business portion of the town, and water piped all through the city, with hydrants on every corner; and, in short, in more like a city than almost any place in Illinois outside of Chicago. In the winter it is as gay as a watering-place in summer. There are sleighing parties, balls and dancing parties two or three times every week.

The climate of Montana is not excessively severe in winter. The thermometer shows a very low temperature, but there is a stillness and dryness in the atmosphere that prevents one from suffering. Chicago in winter is much more disagreeable.

Stock-raising is to be the chief basis of future wealth in the country. The hills are covered with a bunch grass of such peculiar richness that cattle fatten on it as readily as on grain in the East, and they graze all the winter. The snows are never so deep but that the cattle come out fat in the spring.

THE WEST.

The Enormous Crops—Farm Products and Wealth.

The Missouri *Democrat*, speaking of the great crops of 1869, declares that they are not unprecedented, and are likely to be surpassed in coming seasons. Yet the yield is very large, the wheat crop of 1869 is estimated at 170,000,000 bushels, the corn crop at 1,050,000,000 bushels, that of oats at 300,000,000 bushels, and that of potatoes at 175,000,000 bushels. To those must be added barley, the value of which the past year is estimated at $45,000,000; hay, of which we have seen no just estimate, and a crop of wool estimated at 177,000,000 pounds, besides fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese and animals. Of all these crops, the Northwest produces by far the largest share. Recent tables in the *Financial Chronicle* show that the Northwest region produces more than half the wheat, two dollars and twenty-five cents *per capita*, and three and a half times the corn, seven dollars *per capita*, the product of Iowa is seventy-two dollars for every person of its population, and the crop of Illinois was over sixty dollars per capita. If, in addition, we count the products of the Southwest, where Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri are the leading States, the tobacco and hemp, the *Democrat* thinks the Mississippi valley produces each year agricultural crops far in value far greater than the whole national debt. These are only the agricultural products, and do not include all our wealth in other wealth. The products of the mines and of the forests will vastly increase the aggregate.

Enormous as is this estimate of production, the *Democrat* argues that the States of the Mississippi valley have only just begun to display their power. An area estimated at over a million of industrious persons each year to the productive force. It predicts that the next crop will double itself within the next decade; that the corn crop, which has doubled itself in two years, will more than double again, and that the aggregate value of farm products of the Northwest in 1880 will be worth more than two thousand millions.

The public policy which is intimated beyond question. There must be more emigration. Let a national steamship line be established at once, to running two vessels a week, capable of introducing a thousand emigrants every voyage, and let it be followed up by further reduced prices of the same sort till Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Greece, Syria and Southern Europe shall relieve the excess of population. Then the Great West will become the granary of the world.

The examination of the counterfei

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1869.

VERMONT has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. The vote was unanimous in the Senate, with twelve negatives in the House. The great measure by every new expression of the people gains strength, and its consummation is little less than absolutely certain.

THE PENDLETONIAN paper-mill policy of finance is in full force in Hayti. The mills are all at work and gold advanced to $1,800 paper for $1 gold. In consequence dry goods and provisions were at a fabulous prices at the latest advices—the price of a barrel of pork being $55,000, a box of smoked herrings $550, a box of soap $2,000, etc. Clearly PENDLETON should emigrate thither at once. SALNAVE evidently needs his services.

PLAINLY, then, the honest farmers and mechanics, whose homes are not in Philadelphia, were chiefly fooled by Radical gamesters in the so-called "City of Brotherly Love," of selling the man of their choice, Asa Packer, declared the next governor of Pennsylvania.

So says the *World*. To the Registry law is the result in Philadelphia due. It was by that the chiselling was done by keeping out thousands of illegal votes on the side of the Democracy. An honest vote in that city is a Republican advantage, as it is everywhere. In New York, could the voting be confined to the honest voters, a change even greater than that in Philadelphia would be made. There has been less dishonest voting in Pennsylvania this year than for many years.

THE appointment of Gen. SWEITZER to the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Western Pennsylvania, in the place of Mr. SOUTHWICK, resigned, we announce with sincere pleasure. As a gallant soldier of the Union and earnest supporter of Gen. GRANT, stepping out from the ranks of the Democracy to follow his old chief, this recognition of his patriotic services is simply an act of justice. In him the Government will have a capable and honest officer; and altogether the appointment is one which will be gratifying, not to the great body of the Republican party only, but especially to his many warm personal friends, who, let us say, are restricted by no party lines.

IN regard to the complicity of General BUTTERFIELD, the Assistant Treasurer at New York, in the gold conspiracy, we have conflicting rumors this morning by telegraph. One is that he has sent in his resignation, thereby virtually confessing his culpability. The other is that he denies the charges, and has demanded of Secretary BOUTWELL a searching investigation into the alleged misconduct. The last statement comes to us from the Associated Press agent at Washington, and is probably the most reliable. The Republican journals of New York city generally demand his removal unless his innocence is made clear. The *Tribune* says "there should be no disposition for one moment to uphold this officer, if the charges against him could be sustained." This is the right doctrine. As a Republican and trusted agent of the government, if his guilt is made manifest, his head should be in the basket in a twinkling. We don't want to see the administration saddled with the responsibility of a single corrupt official. Their punishment should be summary and without appeal. The example may keep other weak heads reasonably honest.

THE decision of the Supreme Court in the YERGER case, it is generally believed at Washington, will be averse to the constitutionality of the tribunal before which he was tried and convicted. The absurd statements in some of the opposition papers of General GRANT'S intention to disregard the mandates of the court are proved to be false by the fact that it has been in his power to execute YERGER'S sentence at any time since it was forwarded to him for approval six weeks ago. Instead of doing so, however, he has anxiously courted the intervention of the judiciary, for the purpose of being governed in his actions by the highest authority which could possibly be interested in the case. No one denies YERGER'S guilt; but it is equally clear that he ought to be tried by competent constitutional authority. It is the province of the Supreme Court to decide this point, and it is a responsibility the President has no desire to share. Sending a man to the gallows is not a pleasant duty, however much he may deserve it; and PRESIDENT GRANT is not likely to interfere with any decision of the Supreme Court giving YERGER another chance for his neck, in a trial by the civil authorities.

THE Republicans in New York have been successful to a gratifying extent in granting tickets of leave to legislative corruptionists, strikers and such sort. As a general thing gentlemen of this description have been given to understand that the State can dispense with their services. In two or three instances corruptionists have succeeded in getting on the Republican ticket. But enough Republicans will cure that by voting squarely against them at the polls. The good work done in this line by the Republicans in Pennsylvania, and the good effect which the policy of self-purgation had in consolidating the party and winning the victory, has stimulated the New York brethren to persevere in the policy of no compromise with corruptionists. No have the Republicans in this State grounded arms in this particular. Hereafter legislators will be dealt with rigidly according to their deserts, and the work so auspiciously begun this will be even more thoroughly prosecuted next year. The admonition will prove of inestimable value to the State and morality. It the men of this winter are no better actually than those of former years, they will at least be constrained to act as though they were. Few, we conclude, will have the hardihood to brave the people, of whose will and disposition there has been given fair warning.

THE Tennessee Senatorial election marks something beyond the mere personal overthrow of ANDREW JOHNSON, as a noisy and troublesome politician. In the language of the Louisville *Courier*, one of the most influential conservative papers in the South, it is "a formal declaration against the politicians of the old school"—meaning, of course, the old Democratic school of reactionists. The result surprises us when the amazing rout of the STOKES radicals last August is remembered. A Legislature overwhelmingly Conservative and intensely anti-Radical has voted a want of confidence in the chosen one of the Northern Democracy. It has spurned the advice so freely lavished by Northern presses and politicians, that JOHNSON should be returned, and sends to the Senate a peace offering rather than a fresh provocation. One thing this election demonstrates as clearly as the course of the Conservatives in other Southern States, and that is that the people of the South, however much they may object to the Republican party, do not propose to follow the lead of our Northern RIP VAN WINKLES, sallying under the Democratic banner. They are holding themselves aloof from party entanglements, prepared to act as it seems to them the requirements of the hour demand. Those four little words of the President, "let us have peace," appear to be gradually working into favor at the South.

THE stream of wealth that is pouring into our country, in the shape of bone and muscle and brain power, is shown by the fact that for the year past three hundred and ninety thousand emigrants, or over one thousand per day, have landed at New York alone. The Germans now stand at the head of the list in point of numbers; they are usually a well-to-do class, and come in families or companies from the same locality, bringing their household furniture with them. They generally seek farms in the far west. The Irish emigration since 1865 has fallen off about twenty per cent.; an evidence of an improved condition of Ireland. The Irish emigrants prefer to remain in the coast cities; but an effort is now being made by a national organization to promote their speedy removal to the West, and if it is successful, will prove of great benefit to the new emigrants. The number of English emigrants is increasing, owing to the disturbed condition of the industry of Great Britain; and it is a fact that they generally prefer the manufacturing cities and towns of New England to other parts of the country. The English mill operatives, now coming over in great numbers, find ready and profitable employment in New England. In the statistics of foreign emigration the most touching incident is the fact, often referred to, that the emigrants send back to Europe nearly four million dollars per annum, to pay the passages of their friends and relatives to this country. Their first earnings go to this purpose; and in the "old country" it is not only a proof of love and affection, but a substantial guarantee of the advantages of emigration.

THE LOWEST DEPTH OF INFAMY.

The villainous Gold Ring, in their attempts to connect GEN. GRANT with their conspiracy, have reached the lowest depth of infamy. To their other virtues have been added that of forgery. It is barely probable that any one will be much astonished. The manner of it is explained by the New York *Times*, as follows:

"Undismayed by previous discomfitures, the organs of the Gold Ring have renewed their attempts to identify the President with the recent transactions of Fisk and Gould. From one infamy they have descended to another. To sustain their position they now publish what purports to be a letter, or an extract from a letter, addressed by Mrs. Grant to Mr. Corbin, in which Gen. Grant is represented as 'very much annoyed at Corbin's speculations,' he 'tries not to be influenced by Dent, but fears he is.'

"Of the appropriation of a lady's private letter—supposing it to be genuine—for the purpose of casting discredit upon her husband, nothing need be said. The men who formed the Gold Ring conspiracy are not likely to be scrupulous in the choice of means for the attainment of their ends. They who laid traps at street corners that they might be unsuspectingly led to President, would not hesitate to purloin a private letter if its possession were necessary for their purpose.

"But *we found the letter and the extract from the letter as we write.* No such letter as that which the Gold Ring gave to the public yesterday was ever written by Mrs. Grant. Not a line ever proceeded from that lady or from the President, in any manner recognizing or directing gold or any other speculations. Any letter which he is logic to have been written by either, or the nature of that which has been published, is a base and wicked fraud. It is a forgery, and one in perfect keeping with other measures resorted to by the good conspirators.

"Whether Corbin or Butterfield is better or worse than he professes to be, is a small matter in the estimation of the public. That which concerns the public in this connection is the conduct of its President. And since it has been again impugned, we assert most positively, as we asserted in the first instance, that at no time has Gen. Grant, or Mrs. Grant, had the remotest interest in any speculative transaction, whether relating to gold or bonds. No letter with Corbin or Fisk, neither with Butterfield nor Gould, have they held correspondence. Every thing touching the late gold conspiracy and any allegation to the contrary is unqualifiedly false."

The public are beginning to learn the true character of FISK, GOULD & Co., and the tactics of the Wall street conspirators. What will be the next shift to which they will resort it is difficult to conjecture. Perhaps the most amazing part of the business is that a professedly reputable journal should, seemingly with a relish, become their organ. No paper doing this can hope to escape the odium which attaches to their infamy.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY—WHAT WILL IT BE?

The heads of the several departments of the Government are understood to be engaged on the preliminary work of framing the Annual Reports. Certain parts of these the President will require a considerable time prior to the assembling of Congress to enable him to prepare his message. The greatest interest will center on the finances, and it is fair to presume that President GRANT and Secretary BOUTWELL are prepared to recommend a distinct policy for the future. What it will be in a general sense the course pursued by Mr. BOUTWELL pretty distinctly indicates. The central idea will be the funding of the debt at a low rate of interest. To this there will be an obstacle at the threshold—the exchanging of six per cent. for four per cent. bonds, without compulsory legislation, which would be inconsistent with that perfect faith to which the Secretary and the administration builds and will under all circumstances hold. On this point it is reasonable to expect the Secretary will be prepared to make practical recommendations to Congress. It is, as will at once be seen, one presenting great difficulties. Were our credit less firm and the future less certain they might be considered somewhat less grave. They inhere with our assured financial strength. Holders of six per cent. bonds must be furnished with an inducement for surrendering those for others of a lower rate of interest. What will the Secretary recommend as such inducement? On this will depend largely the reduction of the taxes which the country is expecting, and which the administration feels confident, apparently, of accomplishing at the next session of Congress. It is a problem of present difficulties, and the solution which Mr. BOUTWELL will be prepared to recommend will cause his report to be waited for with an unusual degree of interest. In the estimation of some the question involves the revision of the tariff and the readjustment of duties purely on the revenue basis. To do this, and at the same time realize the expected reduction of taxes, to the extent of something like one hundred millions annually, will tax the statesmanship of the administration of Congress. Of course the taxes must be wholly out of the question. Such a policy would necessitate direct taxation for the lost revenue, and the gold needed to meet the fixed wants or the government, and, to a very considerable degree, dry up the sources of internal taxes. There must be a tariff—one which will afford a certain large revenue and preserve the energies of the country whereby internal taxation can be borne, to supply the balance necessary to meet all the obligations of the nation, which are fixed and inevitable. Will a purely revenue tariff do this? Must it not necessarily be protective, call it what you will? And will it not be this complexion that Congress must come at last?

THE New York *Times*, referring to the exodus of Roman Catholic Bishops to Rome, says "it is probable that Father HYACINTHE himself will be glad to join in this pious pilgrimage to Rome, if his present persecution lasts much longer." By "present persecution" is meant the ordeal to which the professional interviewer subjects the distinguished ecclesiastic. No doubt the suggestion is correct. At the same time, it appears probable that he will turn his face towards Rome, and for what, with him, will seem the best of reasons—his own convictions of duty. Some of his interviewers appear not to have regarded him in this light, but in some way or other as an accession to Protestantism. Such a conclusion is justified by nothing that Father HYACINTHE has done. So far as we know nothing that he ever proposed to do justified it, but quite the reverse. It is as a Roman Catholic in the church that he is anything. He has taken a noble stand, it is true; but it so happens that nothing that Protestants can do can be of service to him. And why should they wish to volunteer for him? Father HYACINTHE is of Rome, and thither we expect to see him go, in person, it is probable,—at any rate in spirit and allegiance. In fact, in the former sense he has never proposed to absent himself. In concluding that he has, consists the mistake of the interviewers.

The Army and Navy Journal says: "A new iron-clad is in progress, embodying the main idea of the monitor, having an elongated turret carrying fourteen guns, five on each side, and two in front and rear, thus commanding the whole horizon with its artillery, and without changing the position of its guns. It will carry sail and have telescopic masts, which can be taken in when preparing for action, and a bowsprit that can be triced up and yet out of the way of the forward guns. It will carry five or six inches of iron armor, backed with forty-inches of oak. These are, we believe, the principal features of the vessel proposed. It is expected to combine the excellencies of the monitor with the advantages of a broadside vessel.

IT having been published that General Butler was preparing a terrible onslaught on Gen. Schenck and his Ways and Means Committee for going to California on a tour of duty and other things, the former has written a denial of the truth of the report. He says he thinks it was foolish to go, but that it was their business; not his. And so the country is not going to be edified by any such fight as has been proclaimed.

THE Chicago *Republican* thinks St. Louis does not desire the capital. It says: "Her people quietly fold their arms and sit down, waiting for Chicago, which commenced this capital removal agitation, to bring the Capitol, with all its departmental adjuncts, and place it down in St. Louis, without labor or exertion on their part. The capital will never go to St. Louis."

A COAL-HOLE in the sidewalk is a public nuisance, and the proprietor of a sidewalk coal-hole is responsible for damages to any person who may fall through it, if the fall was not the result of the person's own negligence or folly. A jury in New York city has just awarded $300 to a man who fell through a coal-hole, and in whose case the Court delivered judgment involving the principle set forth above.

IT is said that the London *Morning Star* is nearly dying, having for years been in a declining state. The paper will be remembered gratefully here as the consistent friend of the cause of the Union from first to last, but it did not give the news, and no paper can long survive under such circumstances.

HYACINTHIANA.

The Object of the Flight from Paris—An Authoritative Exposition of the Pere's Views on Catholicism.

Father Hyacinthe states that the real object of his visit to this country was simply to escape the importunities of those who would be demanding him to lecture and preach in France after he had written his famous letter. Not being acquainted with the English language he felt that he could escape all this by coming to America, where he could not lecture in French and be understood by a great audience as he could be in France. The Pere probably is now aware, that so far as the art of boring is concerned, he made very little by his exchange of Paris for New York.

On Friday last, an officiating clergyman of the Episcopal Church in New York visited Father Hyacinthe. The Episcopal clergyman was formerly a Catholic priest in Europe, and was an acquaintance of Father Hyacinthe many years ago in Rome, even before the latter joined the Carmelite order. He spoke freely of his position, and approved the following statement of his principles, written out by the Episcopal clergyman, as a resume of their conversation:

"I believe that it is possible to belong to the communion of the Catholic Church, still considered as a Carmelite monk, and can as devoted as I ever was to Holy Mother Church, to take a large part in exercising my priestly functions by authority of God alone, and that the Church has no right to demand faith as handed down by the fathers, to add to or take from it in any way whatever. I believe that Protestants to belong to the great brotherhood of faith, but I do not feel bound to adopt their particular views."

In continuation, Father Hyacinthe stated he thought it was possible for him to take the stand he had taken and yet be true to the Church. In speaking of the Church, through its councils, promulgating articles of faith, he remarked that he did not believe in the Church's authority to make an article of faith binding on Catholics such as that of the Immaculate Conception. Father Hyacinthe also appeared to be greatly annoyed when he was informed that Protestant ministers in Boston thought to convert him to their religion, and remarked that if for no other reason than that the reception which had been tendered him at Boston appeared to have been tendered him with the very motive of bringing him into the Protestant fold he would decline it. He goes to Boston, however, this week as the guest of Rev. Dr. Prime, a European acquaintance.

IT is believed that the Administration will take some decisive steps concerning Cuba before Congress meets. Whatever it does will be in warm sympathy with the Cubans, with direct reference to their final Spanish rejected the offer of mediation which Mr. Sickles was directed to make, and which, under instructions, he subsequently withdrew. It is not improbable that the completion of the Spanish gunboats and the demand to be permitted to sell will furnish the occasion for the decisive step. Relative to this, Fish is said that so far from the Cubans being cognizant to her entrance to Wilmington as a ruse to involve the United States in complications, they confidently expected that the Monitor fleet would have commenced operations on Spanish shipping. They are almost unanimously of the opinion that some treasonable motive actuated the course of Commodore Higgins, but as they have no communication with the outside from him explaining his condition at the time of his entry into the harbor, they do not at present feel competent to pass any judgment.

It is suggested that these gunboats are ready to take their departure for Cuba, and when the Spanish minister demands their release from the supervision maintained over them by our naval authorities, the Government will avoid any further responsibility in the premises by turning the whole matter over to the courts, and providing that the settlement of the questions involved shall be determined according to the legal forms for such cases made and provided.

THE new President of Harvard University, Professor Eliot, was the candidate of the liberal party of the Trustees and Overseers of the college for the office which he now holds. In his inaugural address, he advocates a higher standard of admission to college, an increase in the number of special courses and elective studies, and higher salaries for professors and teachers. At present the corporation will not receive women into the College proper, or into any of the professional schools which require residence near the College. President Eliot regards it as the duty of Harvard to maintain a cautious attitude in regard to the woman question until the result is reached by experimentation. But women are now permitted to attend the University course of lectures recently established.

THE complete works of Lord Byron, according to the London *Athenæum*, may now be had at the London book stalls for a penny or about eighteen cents. This is the first instance of the impetus given by Mrs. Stowe's "disclosure" to the cause of immorality, if, indeed, there be any immorality in works that seem destined to immortality. Guiccioli's Byron book has also gone into a new edition, though not in such cheap form. The *Athenæum* judiciously suggests that the Guiccioli might make a very spicy volume out of the domesticities of her husband, the late Marquis de Boissy, one of whose cheerful bits of buffoonery was that of introducing her as "the Marchioness de Boissy, my wife, formerly Byron's mistress."

ONE of the daily papers announces that the New England fishermen are about to declare war on their own account against Great Britain, irritated by the insolence of the Dominion with the right of fishing off Newfoundland, to which they lay claim, these stalwart Yankees propose to arm their fishing smacks and vindicate their rights. Sherman's "bummers," according to crabbing Artemus Ward's account, once captured a railroad and turned it over to the commanding General. Do these Nantucket heroes propose to take possession of some of the outlying British provinces and transfer them to the nation in condonation of their offense against the public peace?

FEMALE suffrage for municipal officers in the boroughs and cities of Great Britain was confirmed by a law of the last session of Parliament. About 100,000 female voters are now on the register of municipal voters at Lincoln, England. At Stamford the number of female municipal voters for the ensuing year will be 450. At least three-fifths of the municipal voters for 1869-70, sixty will be women. At Norwich the municipal register for 1869-70 will comprise upwards of 10,000 names, and about 3,000 of the voters will be women. At Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham the number of female voters runs into the thousands.

WASHINGTON is greatly disturbed over the capitol removal question, and the idea of selling out on the first adverse expression of Congress appears to have entered the heads of property holders there. The *Chronicle* of yesterday says: The first effect of the efforts of the owners of the West will be to destroy "the property of the people"—to convert the Capital into a ruin—to force Congress to contribute to the disaster by refusing to contribute to the preservation of the public property and to depreciate the value of more than a $100,000,000 of real estate belonging to private citizens.

THE spirit of Bergh has penetrated the army, and a corporal of a cavalry regiment in Texas has been tried by court-martial and sentenced "to be reduced to the ranks, to forfeit ten dollars of his monthly pay for six months, and to be confined at hard labor for four months," for maltreating, abusing and neglecting his horse. We have no doubt this incident will be gratifying to Grant, who is a great admirer of the horse. The execution of the sentence will assuredly be advantageous to the ten or twelve thousand horses in our military establishment.

THE Hudson River Railroad has been "sweetened" in a peculiar case. By law that company is restricted to a certain rate per mile, with a fine of $50 for each violation of the law. Mr. Philo Johnson commenced suit, setting forth that he had made five hundred and forty trips between Spuyten Duyvil station and Forty-ninth-street, on each of which he had been over charged the sum of $815 01. After much delay he has obtained judgment for this sum, $50 fine in each case and interest, amounting in all to $2,879 19 the costs.

THE Rothschilds of Paris have been swindled out of $20,000 by a forger, who turns out to be a clerk of a Vienna banking house, and who, after purloining $5,000 from the bank, forged the signature of his employers to a letter addressing the Rothschilds of the Paris firm upon them, which he cashed immediately after his arrival at Paris.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It pays to be Attorney General of Louisiana, if the claim of the gentleman who holds that office is established. His salary is $5,000 per year and a commission of three per cent. on all the money he collects into the treasury. A certain tax law was resisted on the ground of its unconstitutionality. The Attorney General defended it and won the case. The result is, as he claims, that $2,500,000 will be collected into the treasury, in consequence of his argument. He claims his three per cent., which will give him $125,000. The name of this sharp practitioner is M. S. Belden.

Fetis, writing on the music of the ancients, observes that pugnacity is the fundamental root of music, and thinks that music, instead of having had far more actual influence over mankind than at present. For instance, Alexander was once so excited by a certain tune that he killed a friend, and then, on hearing another, wept over his dead body. Thales had a tune that stopped a pestilence; Terpander another that quelled a sedition; Orpheus tamed the beasts of the field; and there was a certain air called the Hecatian, which excited horses in battle to fiery and valorous courage.

The gloves and mittens of buck, sheep, calf and horse skin annually manufactured in Johnstown, New York, amount to $5,000,000—nine-tenths of the entire product of the United States being made there. There are more than three hundred manufacturers engaged in the business, and families for twenty miles around have found a comfortable employment in making up the goods.

It is stated that the large amount of traffic drawn to the Pacific Railroad has so taken away business from the Panama route as to render it impossible that the latter line can ever again enjoy prosperity. This is a change which might have been foreseen.

The petrified giant exhumed in Onondaga county the other day proves to be nothing but a colossal statue, carved from a species of stratified sulphate of lime known as Onondaga gypsum. The features are of the European cast, and the sculpture is unlike any remains of aboriginal plastic art extant. Hence it may be surmised that the figure was executed by the Jesuits, who had missionary stations in that part of the county two hundred years ago. If they did not make it, who did?

TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

The Defeat of Ex-President Johnson.

How it was Accomplished—A Fusion of Radicals and Anti-Johnson Conservatives—The New Senator—Democratic Press on the Downfall of Their Idol.

THE ELECTION ON FRIDAY.

The special to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, from Nashville, giving an account of the Senatorial election in Tennessee, says: "After one of the most fierce and exciting contests that has perhaps ever characterized a Senatorial race in this country, the fight was ended to-day in Andy Johnson's defeat. This result was unlooked for by the public at large, as the vote of yesterday seemed to be decidedly in favor of Johnson's ultimate triumph. The opposition, at least fully alive to the situation, held caucuses at the City Hotel last night, where the various candidates were present. After quite a long consultation a decision was arrived at to concentrate upon Judge H. Cooper, the Republicans consenting to drop Fletcher and vote solid for Cooper. The latter, who is State Senator, was probably the strongest man they could have selected, as he was said to draw with him quite a respectable following in the Senate, one of them being Edmund Cooper (no relation to Cooper), the newly-elected Senator's brother. The new movement was kept profoundly secret, until this morning, when vigorous measures were put in operation to stiffen the wavering, and present such a front as would defeat Johnson on the first ballot. When the convention was called to order, Senator Cooper arose, and in a brief speech nominated Cooper. He received a majority of the Senate, Fletcher and Edmund Cooper voting against him, and receiving forty-one votes.

The result of the ballot was received with the wildest enthusiasm, the galleries being perfectly packed with interested spectators.

The defeat of Johnson is considered an event of more than ordinary significance, considering the peculiar relation of parties in Tennessee at the present time. Among the Conservatives there is a progressive, tolerant and liberal element, which is the principal exponent in the Nashville *Banner* and the Memphis *Avalanche*.

Johnson represented the retrogressive and destructive spirit of Tennessee politics, and wished to mould the party accordingly. His election, it was contended, would have been a triumph of Rebelism, and a set back to the matter in this light, the *Banner* opened its batteries against him with tremendous force, and it is not saying too much that its untiring warfare against the man at last brought about the defeat. That Johnson represented the extreme Democracy it is only necessary to say that the Republicans in the Legislature voted solid against him.

A. J. FEELING BAD.

A special dispatch from Nashville to the New York *Tribune* says: Johnson was sure of his election, and the summary manner in which he was defeated has wholly unnerved him. On the reception of the news he retired to his room in the hotel where he resides, and was visible only to his most intimate friends. It was said that so far from the Cubans being cognizant to her entrance to Wilmington as a ruse to involve the United States in complications, they confidently expected that the Monitor fleet would have commenced operations on Spanish shipping. They are almost unanimously of the opinion that some treasonable motive actuated the course of Commodore Higgins, but as they have no communication with the outside from him explaining his condition at the time of his entry into the harbor, they do not at present feel competent to pass any judgment.

It is suggested that these gunboats are ready to take their departure for Cuba, and when the Spanish minister demands their release from the supervision maintained over them by our naval authorities, the Government will avoid any further responsibility in the premises by turning the whole matter over to the courts, and providing that the settlement of the questions involved shall be determined according to the legal forms for such cases made and provided.

THE NEW SENATOR.

Henry Cooper, Senator elect, was born near Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, is about forty-five years ago, and is one of a large family of brothers, sons of a successful merchant at that place. He was educated at Jackson College, Columbia, studied law there, and, upon obtaining his license, practiced his profession successfully at Shelbyville in Bedford county. In politics he was an Old Line Whig, and upon the breaking out of the rebellion both he and his brother, Edmund Cooper, took sides for the Union. An elder brother, Wm. T. Cooper, was chosen Supreme Judge upon what was known as the Rebel Supreme Court, but upon the capture of Nashville by Gen. Buell he left for Europe, where he remained during the rebellion. Governor Brownlow appointed Henry Cooper one of the Circuit Judges of the State, which position he filled with credit until 1867, when he resigned and accepted the chair of Law Professor in the Lebanon Law School. Subsequently removing to Nashville, he was elected Senator to represent that District in the Legislature, over W. I. Stone, the State's nominee, and then beat Andrew Johnson for the United States Senate. Judge Cooper was a violent opponent of the restrictive franchise measures passed by the Legislature in 1865, 1866 and 1867, and, in common with his brother, Edmund Cooper, was known as a Conservative Unionist. Duncan Cooper, one of the Cooper brothers, was a noted partizan leader of the Secession and opposition element in Tennessee as Moseby did in Virginia. Judge Cooper is considered an able lawyer, and is a gentleman of high culture, and possessing eminent social qualities.

The Louisville *Courier* in another article on the new Senator says: Henry Cooper has devoted himself to legal pursuits, and, excepting a brief service on the bench and in the Legislature, never, we believe, occupied official position until he was elected Senator from Nashville, whither he removed a year or two ago from Lebanon, where he had been a law professor. His promise is considered first rate, and we may fairly regard him as a rising young lawyer. He certainly is fortunate man, and may be congratulated upon having obtained a Senatorship so early in life, and under circumstances which are in themselves somewhat distinguishing, as most advantageous positions for future usefulness and distinction. He enters the public councils of the country needs a fresh relay of able leaders; when the old leaders are gradually passing away, when peculiar phases of politics call for and are eating up certain peculiar talents. He has, moreover, two years of preparation before him, and as the Democratic party is engaged in a fight against time, they can afford to bring him on the latter years of maturing it, many profitable lessons. His election will doubtless have a moderating effect upon the political elements in Tennessee. He is himself a moderate man, and, being a member of the Legislature, the increased weight which the result of yesterday will add to his influence can hardly fail to operate beneficially.

THE INFLUENCES THAT DEFEATED JOHNSON.

The Nashville *Banner* and the Memphis *Avalanche*, both intensely rebel papers during the war, are mainly instrumental in Johnson's defeat, by organizing the opposition to him in the conservative ranks. The choice of Judge Cooper appears to have given great satisfaction in Tennessee. In Nashville it was enthusiastically received, except by the ex-President's most devoted partizans. In Memphis it caused surprise, but was acceptable to a majority of both parties.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal—Conservative.]

The defeat of Andrew Johnson in Tennessee may be considered a great declaration *against the politicians of the old school.* * * * If the election had been decided exclusively by the violence of the argument made against Mr. Johnson, we suspect he would have carried his point. But it was not. Setting aside the passion and the raking up of musty bones (and his enemies did not limit themselves to the war record), there was a large mass of material against him to a date prior to the war by many leaders arguments hostile to his pretensions. To these, and to a certain personal indifference on the part of his immediate friends, his defeat may be traced. Mr. Johnson is a great statesman, a very isolated and very selfish man in most of the relationships and concerns of life. His friends knew and had reason to feel that he is singularly neglectful of them. He does not work well in harness. He seldom consults with those whom he depends upon; and, during our years, he left his adherents in the Senate—most of them Democrats—to their possible private interest to push forward—without any aid, word, or glance of encouragement also. His nature is indeed a warm and kind one; but his temper is suspicious and his manners are cold, and the tendency of his intercourse with men of his own political standing and social position is repellant. This is perhaps the only weak point of leadership in a character fundamentally and habitually strong and ardent; and this is by no means a little point. It is that to which he has been subjected in Nashville, it gave rise to it and colored it. Mr. Johnson has evidently himself to thank for the war which has been waged against him. Johnson to the business arguments he spoke of, and they have a good deal of force from the Tennessee stand-point, and the want of genuine, hearty and common support from his political friends, growing out of the causes we have assigned, it is not render his defeat the more mortifying and conspicuous.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer—Pendleton.]

Although though Mr. Cooper has no political record known to the country, he is a Democrat, or, what passes for that, a Conservative, in Tennessee. He was never in Congress, and we believe has never held any public office but that of Circuit Judge. Tennessee, by electing the ex-President, would have had both a vote and a voice in the Senate, the latter of which is important by far of the two. In the choice of Mr. Cooper she has a voice without a vote—for, in point of influence, he will not have any effect in general discussion. The fact that he is personally thought out the country were warmly for Mr. Johnson, and that they have through the possession of great influence, was, strangely enough, used as an argument against him, and helped to insure his defeat. But our Tennessee friends in their determination not to please the Democratic outsiders, have done this, they have pleased the Republican outsiders. Nothing has rejoiced the latter more since the defeat of Mr. Pendleton than the failure of Andrew Johnson in Tennessee. They are more pleased with the latter because it is done by the Democrats themselves. The Republicans—that is, the "thick and thin" Radicals—would have gone for Old Nick himself rather than have the dreaded Andy return to the Senate. * * * There is one feature in this election which is laughable or not, as the reader may choose to view it. That is, that those professing the most violent opposition to the Republican party have done their best to contribute to its delight and satisfaction, either from want of knowledge of its views, or from old personal feelings of resentment, which they allowed to play into its hands.

[From the New York Herald.]

This is a strange ending of the political life of Johnson, considering his numberless pardons to rebels, beginning with the twenty thousand dollar men, and ending in his final amnesty, which swept the whole board—Mason, Slidell, Jake Thompson, Jeff Davis and all. But all this did not suffice to atone for the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. Andy made a good fight, and would have won it but for the fourteen remorseless radicals dead set against him. Headed and led against Etheridge, for some comfort in the defeat of Etheridge, for he has the reputation of nothing better than a wind; but we regret the defeat of Johnson. We think it is the last of him as active politician, and that he will probably retire upon his laurels to the shades of Greenville, make a new suit of clothes for himself, and then write a book. He could get twenty thousand dollars for a book on the ups and downs, the ins and outs, the pet doves and dead ducks, the kitchen cabinet, the lobby and the mysteries and miseries of his administration.

[From the New York World.]

The people are with Johnson, and the probable early death of Senator Brownlow may yet see him one of the representatives of that State in the United States Senate.

THE President and his advisers are making special efforts to still further reduce the expenses of the Government. They are desirous as soon as possible to lighten the burdens of taxation, so that at least articles which enter into daily consumption and which may be termed the necessaries of life shall be entirely free of taxes. It is not thought expedient, it is said, that any reduction of the laces should be made at the approaching session of Congress, because it would materially interfere with the plans of the administration with regard to the management of the debt. It is asserted that in his forthcoming message to Congress the President will recommend that the internal revenue and tariff laws be left untouched for one year. After that time it is believed that the finances of the country will be in such a shape as to admit of a general letting down of the taxes, internal and external.

THE Boston Board of Trade have, in response to the invitation of the Egyptian Government, appointed Nathan Appleton, Esq., as their representative at the ceremonies attending the opening of the Suez Canal. Mr. Appleton is a young man of marked capacities and promise, and has already shown, in his connection with the well known banking house of Bowles, Brothers & Co., his individuality and high character by preferring a life of active usefulness to one of wealthy indolence. The New York Chamber of Commerce has selected the Hon. S. B. Ruggles.

PROBLEM OF EDUCATION.

Studies—Too Few or Too Many?—Where the Reformation Should Begin.

Hon. Charles Wm. Eliot was inaugurated President of Harvard College on the 19th. From his inaugural address we quote as follows:

THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATION.

The best result of the discussion which has raged so long about the relative educational value of the main branches of learning is the conviction that there is room for them all in a sound scheme, provided that right methods of teaching be employed. It is not because of the limitation of their faculties that boys of eighteen come to college, having mastered nothing but a few score pages of Latin and Greek, and the bare elements of mathematics. Not nature, but an unintelligent system of instruction from the primary school through the college, is responsible for the fact that many college graduates have so inadequate a conception of what is meant by scientific observation, reasoning, and proof. It is possible for the young to get actual experience of all the principle methods of thought. There is a method of thought in language, and a method in mathematics, and another of natural and physical science, and another of facts. With wise direction, even a child could drink at all these springs. The actual problem to be solved is not what to teach, but how to teach. The revolutions accomplished in other fields of labor have a lesson for teachers. New England could not cut her hay with scythes, nor the West her wheat with sickles. When machinery are to be fed where formerly there were but scores, the single fish-line must be replaced by seines and trawls, the human propulsion by steam-elevators, and the wooden-axled ox-cart on a corduroy road by the smooth rail and the freight train. In education there is a great hungry multitude to be fed. The great well at Orvieto, up whose spiral path flies of donkeys painfully brought the sweet water in kegs, was an admirable construction in its day; but now we tap Fresh Pond in our cheaters. The Orvieto well might remain some persons of educational methods not yet extinct. With good methods, we may confidently hope to give young men of twenty or twenty-five an accurate general knowledge of all the main subjects of interest, besides a mastery in a minute and thorough knowledge of the one subject which each may select as his principal occupation in life. To make this impossible is to despair of mankind; for unless a general acquaintance with many branches of knowledge, good as far as it goes, be attainable by great numbers of men, there can be no such thing as an intelligent public opinion; and in the modern world the intelligence of public opinion is the one condition of social progress.

WHERE REFORMATION SHOULD BEGIN.

What has been said of needed reformation in methods of teaching the subjects which have already been nominally admitted to the American curriculum applies not only to the university, but to the preparatory schools of every grade down to the primary. The American college is obliged to supplement the American school. Whatever elementary instruction the schools fail to give, the college must supply. The improvement of the schools has of late years permitted the college to advance the grade of its lecturing, and adapt the method of its later years to men instead of boys. This improvement of the college rests upon the schools; their advance, and this action and reaction will be continuous. But a university is not built in the air, but on social and literary foundations which for centuries in succession have been slowly laid. If the whole structure needs rebuilding, it must be built from the foundation. Hence, sudden reconstruction is impossible in our high places of education. Such inducements as the college can offer for enriching and enlarging the course of study cannot produce a liberal scholarship, the factory has recently decided to give. The requirements in Latin and Greek grammar are to be set at a thorough knowledge of forms and general principles; the list of classical authors accepted as equivalents for the regular standards are to be enlarged; an equivalence with physical geography is to be required; the study of elementary mechanics is to be recommended, and prizes are to be offered for reading aloud, and for the critical analysis of passages from English authors.

VIRGINIA'S COLORED STATESMEN.

Colored Members of the Virginia State Senate—How They Look and Compare.

A writer in the Richmond *Journal*, in sketching the prominent members of the Virginia Senate, thus notices the five colored Senators: Mr. J. W. D. Bland, of Prince Edward, who graduated in the Convention school, is, by common consent, the spokesman of his brethren. He displays far more than average ability, speaks grammatically, and debates well as never discomfited or at a loss for a phrase. He is bold enough to dispute points and argue notions with the best of them. So, too, he can draw a resolution with singular perspicuity and point, and be "Mr. President" in the chair as any uttered on the floor. In person, Mr. Bland is rounded, full, dark, but not decidedly black, face well rounded, and when he speaks he shows a fine set of teeth. He dresses well, and looks altogether like one who is fairly content with it, if not proud of his lot. Here is a case of rising to eminence which shames the old pens and feelings of resentment, which they allowed to play into its hands.

[From the New York Herald.]

This is a strange ending of the political life of Johnson, considering his numberless pardons to rebels, beginning with the twenty thousand dollar men, and ending in his final amnesty, which swept the whole board—Mason, Slidell, Jake Thompson, Jeff Davis and all. But all this did not suffice to atone for the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. Andy made a good fight, and would have won it but for the fourteen remorseless radicals dead set against him. Headed and led against Etheridge, for some comfort in the defeat of Etheridge, for he has the reputation of nothing better than a wind; but we regret the defeat of Johnson. We think it is the last of him as active politician, and that he will probably retire upon his laurels to the shades of Greenville, make a new suit of clothes for himself, and then write a book. He could get twenty thousand dollars for a book on the ups and downs, the ins and outs, the pet doves and dead ducks, the kitchen cabinet, the lobby and the mysteries and miseries of his administration.

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The Daily Commercial.

PERSONAL.

Francis P. Blair, Sr., the great American Warwick, the maker of Presidents, and the unmaker of Cabinets, was some time since assessed at Washington for special internal revenue tax, as huckster or produce broker. It appears that he occasionally sells a surplus yield of potatoes and other vegetables grown upon his farm. Failing to pay his assessment, the usual notice to call and settle was sent to him, but fell into the hands of his son, ex-Postmaster General Montgomery Blair, as his father's attorney, who was somewhat indignant thereat. The affair was, however, amicably adjusted, in consequence of the recent decision of the Commissioner, who holds that only those hucksters who have permanent market stands are liable for this tax. Therefore, F. P. Blair, Sr., being only an itinerant vender of produce, is exempt.

General Sherman calmed the excited feelings of a committee of Washingtonians, the other day by giving them his opinion that the capital will never be moved from Washington to the Mississippi or any other valley. He thinks it would take one hundred years to get a bill for the removal through the House of Representatives, one hundred years to get one through the Senate, and even after the passage of the bill by both Houses, one hundred and one years would be spent in discussing the most eligible point in the Mississippi Valley to which the capital could be removed.

An imposing document, with the heavy Imperial seals of Austria, directed to Herr Carl Von Vecsey, Galesburg, Illinois, occasionally arrived there, and the post-office clerk, setting forth on a search for the man, found him carrying a load full of bricks. Von Vecsey flung down the load and tore open the packet with a cry of joy, which was not abated by the contents, which consisted of a pardon for having killed a colonel in a duel, and of a draft for $7.00. Von Vecsey discloses that he was a Baron, and insisted on the post-office clerk taking $50, which was declined. The happy exile has his way back to Europe.

Mary Somerville is a name which the Scots may well be proud of—as proud as the Germans are of Baron Humboldt. This phenomenon of her sex in her eighties has lately published an abstruse and admirable work on *Molecular and Microscopic Science*, reviewing and critically testing the most recent researches and discoveries of the philosophers in the world of matter. Her masculine brain has been wonderfully disciplined by exercise, and is still in good working order, like that of Humboldt at her age, and her mind resembles his in the great purpose of observing and proving instead of theorizing and making systems.

The proscriptive intolerance which denied Bishop Simpson the privilege of occupying a Southern pulpit at Atlanta, Georgia, on Friday last, after he had been invited to preach from it, is placed in very unfavorable contrast by the recent action of the Thirteenth street Baptist Church of Washington city, well KNOWN for its strong loyalty during the war, in calling to its pastorate Rev. Dr. Cuthbert, who was so strong a Southern sympathizer at the beginning of the war that he resigned his charge in Philadelphia and went to Georgia, whence he now comes in answer to this last call.

Among the Vice Presidents of the Republican meeting at New York on Wednesday evening, who occupied seats on the platform at the Cooper Institute, were E. D. Morgan, John Jacob Astor, Peter Cooper, Wm. C. Bryant, Alexander T. Stewart, Moses Taylor, Moses H. Grinnell, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. H. Webb, Robert B. Minturn, Edgar Ketchum, and more than a hundred other business men of prominence in the metropolis.

Samuel B. Ruggles has been appointed to represent the Chamber of Commerce of New York, at the opening of the Suez Canal, in response to an invitation from the Viceroy of Egypt.

Father De Smet, the venerable Indian missionary, says he advised Brigham Young, in 1847, to take his people to Salt Lake. He says that at the same interview Young indignantly that he thought the Catholic Church was more nearly in unison with the Mormon Church than any other, and that he responded that the two churches might be considered, in his opinion, as belonging to the same category, the Catholic Church was the head and the Mormons the tail. This is rather an unusual description of a celibate, but it Father De Smet's, and not ours.

Miss Mary Hovey has been offered the Horticultural Professorship in the Kansas Agricultural Society.

A cautious itemizer tells what is the matter with a noble lady in the following terms: "The Empress de Montijo is to retire from society for a little while, and is buying lots of edgings, insertions, muslins, and so on, which she is making up into little garments too large for a doll and too small for herself."

Speaking of the Secretary of War, the Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* says: "The sensational nonsense from Des Moines about Gen. Belknap's political unsoundness is all bosh, as we personally know. The whole story is a fabrication of ignorance or malice. Gen. Belknap is both an active partisan, but he is a good Republican, and a very able man."

The New Haven *Palladium* says that ex-Governor English, thinking that the defeat of Pendleton makes an opening for an Eastern man to get the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, will re-enter the political field and be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

Almost all the magazine literature of England is monopolized by lady writers. Two of the magazines are edited by ladies—the *St. James Magazine*, by Mrs. Roddell; and the *Argosy*, by Mrs. Henry Wood; both of these ladies also are writing for *Tinsley's Magazine*. There is another monthly, the *Packet*, which Miss Yonge edits; and Mrs. S. C. Hall assists her husband in running the *Art Journal*. *Macmillan's Magazine* of last month, besides the extraordinary article from the pen of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, contained articles from Mrs. Mulock-Craik, Miss Otney, and Hon. Mrs. Norton. The leading story in *Temple Bar* is by a lady, and Miss Edwards's "Debenham's Vow" is the principal in *Good Words*. Even the *Contemporary Review* opens its columns to Miss Emily Davies, and a lady has an article on Bells in the *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*.

Byron's heart was begged by the Greeks at the time of his death, and was kept at Missolonghi, inclosed in a silver case. Four years after his death, when that town was besieged, a sally party, carrying the relic with them, cut their way, with great sacrifice of life, through the Turks, but the heart was lost in crossing the marshes.

Chicago has another luxury for the sensationalists. Mary C. Roberts sues George M. Chamberlain, both of that city, for breach of promise—damage $20,000. The engagement has been pending since 1867. She alleges that he now refuses to marry her, and charges that he entered into the contract only for the purpose "of getting all the money he could get out of her, and never paying her, and for other dishonorable purposes."

A special dispatch to the Boston *Times* says that Mrs. Stowe "has completed her rejoinder to the criticisms of the press of this country and Europe on her Byron article, and will proceed in a few days to her home in Florida. She has concluded arrangements for embarking upon an enlarged literary enterprise."

Jonathan Morgan, a lawyer, linguist, and mechanician, who constructed the first steamboat ever seen on a New England river, is now living in Portland, Me., having attained the ripe age of ninety-one years. He is very eccentric, and has for many years lived alone in a small attic room, which served as office, bed room and kitchen.

AUCTION SALES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will make known their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,

AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—THAT fine substantial Brick House, with 8 Acres of Ground, more or less, in the Borough of Sewickley, near Railroad Station owned by Rev. Robert Hopkins. The House is built in modern style, has 8 Rooms, and fronts toward the Railroad and river. Large Stable and other Outbuildings. An Orchard of thrifty bearing Fruit Trees, choice selected as well as varied, and Small Fruits of various kinds. This property has never before been offered for sale and frequent overtures for its purchase have been rejected. No better property is in the market. Apply soon, on the premises, or by letter to ROBERT HOPKINS, Sewickley ville, Pa.

WASHINGTON STREET

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Nos. 101 and 103 Washington street, 42 feet front and 98 feet deep, improved by a modern built two story Brick House, gas, Bath Room, &c., &c. For terms, apply to

ELI EDMUNDSON,

96 and 98 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

Warehouse Nos. 96 and 98 Third Ave.,

34 feet front, 80 feet deep, four stories high. For terms, apply to

E. EDMUNDSON,

96 and 98 Third avenue.

ROLLING MILL

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A ROLLING MILL,

In Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio.

One hundred and forty-five miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, containing Buildings and Machinery as follows, together with Coal Lands and coal privileges, viz: 16 Puddling Furnaces, 1 Heating Furnace, 1 Sheet Furnace, 1 Slab Furnace, 2 Annealing Furnaces, and 1 Nail Plate Furnace. 1 Annealing Furnace, 6 feet stroke; 1 Engine, 1 Engine, 30-inch Cylinder, 6 feet stroke; 1 Engine, 14-inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke; and 1 Engine of sufficient size to drive 8 nursing Trains, also, 1 Boiler Engine and Boiler of sufficient capacity to run all the Machinery. 1 Train Mills, 18 Puddling Rolls, 1 Muck Mill, 1 Guide Train; 1 Inch Hoop train, new; 1 Sheet Mill; 6 pair Heaters, and all necessary Rolls. Shearing Machines for Shearing and Mills. The Buildings are of sufficient capacity to contain and protect the above machinery; also, all necessary Buildings for offices and Watchmen. The above Mill is of sufficient capacity to make 30 tons of bar iron per single stand, and about 90 tons on double turn, per week. The Mill is situated on the bank of the river, and there is ample vacant ground for the erection of a Furnace if desired. It will be sold on favorable terms. For further information address ROBERT SCOTT, Ironton, Ohio, or WOODROW, MEADE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

STOCK SALES.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR, AT BIG AND LITTLE STICKS, TUESDAY EVENING, October 26th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Grain, 1000 shares 106 Smithfield street.

100 shares Mt. Lebanon & National Bank;

50 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator;

50 shares Keota Insurance Co.

A. McI. WAINE, Auctioneer.

UP IN A BALLOON.

Perilous Position of an Elonaut Three Miles Above the Earth—His Fingers Frozen, and his Body Almost Paralyzed—Marvellous Escape from Death.

Among the wonderful escapes from death by aeronauts is to be recorded the following, of which the Saginaw (Mich.) *Enterprise* speaks thus: On the occasion of Professor La Mountain's recent balloon ascension from Bay City he met with a terrible adventure, and very narrowly escaped death.

The balloon was filled before starting to its utmost tension, but owing to recent repairs leaked badly, so that after one or two unsuccessful attempts Mr. Headley, who was to have accompanied Professor La Mountain, was obliged to get out of the car. Mr. Headley had the entire instruments of observation, and these paper used to ascertain the ascending force of the balloon, and as he stepped out of the car, before he could transfer these articles named, those who had hold of the car let go, and the balloon shot up with a rapidity that carried it to an altitude of two miles within a few minutes. A perfect gale of wind was blowing at the time, and a moment after rain and sleet commenced falling. The balloon was still ascending when lost to sight in a cloud. Professor La Mountain, in relating his experience, says that it became all at once intensely cold. The cloud he entered was one swimming mass of snow flakes, interspersed with rain, which formed a frost work on the netting of the balloon. The cloud with the snow-flakes forming and flying hither and thither had, as he expressed it, the appearance of a cloud of steam through which the sight could not penetrate. The earth was lost to view. By tearing up his handkerchief and throwing out shreds he became conscious that he was passing upwards with wonderful rapidity, and along with the current of the air eastward towards the lake. Quite soon he felt sensible but the thickening mist, and overhead the balloon, which, as the gas became intensified, had expanded the thin cloth covering to its utmost length. Fearful that he might be carried into the lake, and without a pound of ballast to regulate his descent, he reached for the valve rope with the intention of lowering himself gradually. To his surprise the valve would not open. The rain and sleet accumulating on the top of the balloon had forced the valve so tight as to resist the pressure from below. Putting his whole strength to the task, he gave a strong pull on the rope, pulling out the iron staples attaching the rope to the valve, the rope falling down into the car. The balloon was mounting up faster than ever. It had passed the storm region, which was a mile and a half below, and the heavens above were as clear, and the sun shining as bright, as at midday in June. But the air was very cold, and La Mountain was benumbed with cold. But little time was lost in speculation. He had attained a height of over three miles. The balloon could not burst, for when the expansion became too great the gas could escape from the flue or valve below, which was open; but he was fearful of being carried into or over the lake without having made preparations for such an event. Mounting the locker overhead, he reached for his knife only to find that he had left it on the ground. Clinging to the rope with one hand, with the other, and his teeth, after some exertion, he succeeded in tearing a rent in the balloon from the bottom for fifteen feet upwards. Then serving the opposite side the same way, he descended to the car to see to the grapnes. During this operation the ends of the fingers of both hands had become frozen. For a few minutes the balloon kept ascending, and then, as the gas escaped, it reached an equipoise, and a moment afterward commenced gradually to descend to the earth. Every instant increased its downward speed. The Professor says that he heard the cloth tearing, the rents enlarging, until, with a crash that sounded like a death-knell, the cloth gave way to the pressure, opening a seam on both sides from the bottom to the top. The gas escaped instantly, leaving not a thousand cubic feet, while the air rushed in, filling up the vacuum, the balloon acting as a parachute. The Professor gives it as his opinion that at the height of two miles there was not a foot of gas in the balloon. The cloth, bellying out, formed a strong resistance to the atmosphere, and retarded the descent. He remembers distinctly passing through a cloud, and the sensation on regaining sight of the earth. He has almost indistinct recollection of approaching the earth's surface. A dull roaring like the surging of the waves greeting his ears, the flapping of the cloth became louder, and a moment after he became unconscious. On regaining his senses he found himself lying in the woods, and his balloon within a few rods distant. Several persons who had seen the balloon descend came to the assistance of the stunned aeronaut. They afterwards assisted him. His arms and legs were badly bruised, and himself stunned, but no bones were broken or internal injury sustained. The spot on which he fell is seven miles from Bay City. He stopped over night at a farm house near by, and yesterday morning returned to Bay City. The time that he was in the air was less than thirty minutes, and the reason that he was not carried further was on account of passing through different currents of air.

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A stabbing affray, which will probably result in the death of a man named George Faller, occurred Saturday evening in a place called Dutchtown, Lower St. Clair township, a short distance from East Birmingham.

It appears that a party of coal miners and laborers were drinking at a saloon kept by a man named John Leonard, and they became involved in a quarrel when a free fight ensued, and chairs, bottles, beer glasses and knives were freely used. A number of persons were slightly injured, and Faller was, during the melee, stabbed twice. He bled an ugly gash cut in the side of his head, and a wound, which the attending physician thinks will prove fatal, was inflicted in the left breast near the heart. The unfortunate man was suffering terribly yesterday from the effects of the wound, and in the afternoon was almost unconscious.

An information for felonious assault and battery was made before Mayor Brush yesterday, against the following persons, who are charged with participating in the affray: John Leonard, George Smith, James Smith, Frank Dynan, Frank Dynan, Jr., Pat. Rogers and Andrew Brinning. Leonard was arrested and gave bail for a hearing. McCormick, Rogers and Brinning are in the lock-up and the remainder of the party have not yet been arrested.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Vote on the Question of Location Counted.

The Building Committee of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monumental Association held a meeting at General Pearson's office, on Grant street, Saturday, for the purpose of counting the votes polled at the recent election on the question of location.

The summary of the vote cast is as follows:

	For Pittsburgh.	For Allegheny.
Pittsburgh	3,495	1,491
Allegheny	12	5,972
Boroughs	267	1,155
Townships	530	1,028
	3,304	12,315
Majority in favor of Allegheny		9,011

'A BOLD BURGLARY.

Four Hundred Dollars Worth of Cigars and Pipes Stolen.

A bold robbery was perpetrated sometime after twelve o'clock Saturday night, in Allegheny. A party of burglars entered the extensive tobacco store of Mr. Jenkins', on Federal street, near the Suspension Bridge, and carried off about four hundred dollars' worth of cigars and pipes. There must have been more than one burglar engaged in the matter, as one man would find it difficult to carry off so much plunder. An entrance was effected at a rear door, which was reached by an alley in the rear of the building. A crowbar was left near the door of the building, and with this the thieves had pried the door off the hinges. No clue to the burglars has as yet been obtained.

Something Re isible.

Some of the finest watches of American and Swiss make that we have examined are to be found in the new establishment just opened by Mr. M. Winterhalter, at No. 23 Penn, above Sixth street. We attended Mr. Winterhalter's cases and saw the very best goods made—there is nothing garish or "cheap looking" in the establishment. The stock of watches, in particular, cannot fail to attract the attention of those who know a good article when they see it. Mr. Winterhalter is agent for the Zimmerman watch, which is similar to the famous Fordham watch. He proposes to make a specialty of repairing fine watches, for which he has acquired a reputation in this vicinity that is in itself sufficient to build up an establishment. Mr. Winterhalter acquired a thorough knowledge of his art in Switzerland; added to this his experience in this city, extending over twenty years, and his connection with our forem st establishments is a guarantee of his ability to suit all customers. Persons desiring to purchase elegant jewelry, or superior time pieces, silver ware, or any of the handsome articles to be found in a first class jewelry store, will find it to their advat tage to examine the stock at 23.

JAMES K. POLK HARKINS.—This notorious personage was drunk on Saturday evening and indulged in the pastime of throwing boul lers through the window of a house in the vicinity of the Point. One of these missiles had been buried through the window and Polk was just preparing for another attack, having fortified himself with two more boulders, when officer W. H. Stephens arrested him. Polk was easily effected, but getting him to the lock-up was a different matter. The officer "worried" with him until assistance arrived, but even then it was a matter of doubt whether they could take the obstinate Polk. Finally a way on was procured and the prisoner treated to a free ride to the lock-up. The usual fine of $20 was recorded against Polk on Sunday morning, but, as is usually the case with him, he had no money, and thirty days to the Workhouse was the sentence.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage, and on account of insufficient. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Blair, James, Penypoke, Pa.
Cambert, Geo. C., Macedonia, Ill.
Rich, Capt., Philadelphia, Pa.
Potterfield, John, Pa.
Walker, Mr., Newark, O.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Hasty Williams made information before Mayor Brush on Saturday, charging Harry Richmond with aggravated assault and battery, and John Trimble with surety of the peace. The quarrel out of which the above charges grew occurred at Neil McCahey's saloon, on Sixth street, Saturday morning. Williams alleging that Richmond struck him on the head with a billy, and flourished a pistol to cut him with a knife and that Trimble said he could whip him and threatened to do so. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing to-day.

ARRESTED FOR PILFERING.—Officer John Tolley on Saturday evening arrested two boys named Thomas Godfrey and Charles Kernan, for pilfering nuts and fruit from the stand of an Italian merchant, at the corner of Liberty and Sixth streets, formerly St. Clair. A cell in the lock-up was provided for them, and on Sunday morning, information and warrant having been made against them, they were fined ten dollars and costs each, which they paid and were set free. Both are represented as being bad boys and had an information been made against them, they would have been sent to the House of Refuge.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—A colored man named Edward Henry and his wife were arrested in Allegheny, where they reside, Saturday, and taken before Alderman Butler on a charge of receiving stolen goods. It is alleged that Henry and his wife have secreted in their house so-de to the amount of about fifty dollars, stolen from Mrs. Harris. A search warrant was procured and the goods found. They consisted of chinaware, glassware, towels, furs, etc. The accused were held to bail for a hearing this afternoon at four o'clock.

BONE BOILING ESTABLISHMENT.—Constantine Hunter was before Alderman Morrow on Saturday, on complaint of Mr. J. B. Williams, Assistant Health Officer, who alleged that Hunter maintained an annoying nuisance just opposite the Minersville car station. The nuisance consisted in a bone boiling establishment which he (said Hunter) owned and operated, to the infinite disgust of those residing in proximity to it. A hearing in the case was had, and Hunter was fined $20 and costs.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The week of English Opera, which closed Saturday night, was highly successful, both artistically and pecuniarily. This evening two established Pittsburgh favorites, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, will make their re-appearance after two years absence, and we feel certain that they will receive a hearty welcome from a house full of friends. As a thorough Irish comedian Barney is without a peer, and Mrs. Williams is beyond question the best representation of a young girl on the stage. Of their artistic abilities, however, it is unnecessary to speak, as both are so well known here. The bill is not exactly a farewell engagement, it partakes somewhat of that character, as Mr. and Mrs. Williams design sailing in a few months from New York for Europe, where they will make a prolracted stay. The plays selected for this evening's performance are "The Fairy Circle" and "Customs of the Country," two very interesting p ces. As there will doubtless be a rush during this engagement, the patron will save trouble by securing seats at the box office during the day.

MASONIC HALL.—Signor Blitz, the celebrated magician, will commence a series of his delightful entertainments at Masonic Hall this evening, and we question the capacity of the hall to accomodate all who may desire to attend. Although the Signor is advanced in years since he was last here, his hand has lost none of its cunning nor his voice its wonderful ventriloquial power. His remarkable performing birds will be introduced at each entertainment, as well as the burlesque miniature. For the accommodation of ladies and children he will give matinees on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday afternoons. Residents of twenty years ago will remember Blitz and his pleasure, and they should not forget to renew their acquaintance with him while he is here.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Among the new attractions here to-night will be Signora Lopez and troupe, and Larry Tooly, the comedian. The Rosalis, Miles, Marie and Celie and Signor Eugene, have been re-engaged, and will, among other marvelous feats, perform the transept flight. The regular company of favorites will add to the interest of the entertainment in their respective performances.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Johnny Shiny, the champion wing and dance performer, will make his first appearance here this evening. Dick Carroll has been re-engaged, and will introduce a new act entitled "Terpsichorean Calesthatics." Miss Mary Henning, Harry Richmond and the other artistes of the troupe will give their usual specialties.

MUSEUM.—There are so many novel and amusing things to be seen at the Museum that it would be impossible to specify them. The enterprising proprietor, Major Burnell, is constantly on the lock-out for novelties, and steadily on the lookout for novelties, and quietly presents them, when obtained, to his patrons.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, &c.—Judge Mellon.

In the case of Stephen and Nicholas Hoffman, charged with the murder of James Loughran, an application was made for the release of the defendants on bail. Several witnesses were examined. The further consideration of the matter was postponed until this morning at nine o'clock.

John Grimm, who was tried for the murder of James Shovlin, and convicted of voluntary manslaughter, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Roger Brook, who pled guilty to a charge of horse stealing, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Henry Gaunshey, convicted of malicious mischief, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution.

A hearing was had before Judge Stowe in the case of George Fieldsnick vs. Mary Fieldsnick, his wife. This was an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to recover possession of two children now in the custody of the respondent. The parties reside in Elna borough, and it appears from the evidence that rumors were current in the neighborhood affecting the wife's character. The husband desired to remove their residence to his mother's house in Shaler township, but the wife refused to go, because of alleged previous ill-treatment at the hands of her mother-in-law, and also declined to allow the children to go. After a full hearing the court ordered the children to be remanded into the custody of the father. J. G. Linthen, Esq., appeared for the complainant and T. M. Bayne, Esq., for respondent.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

No. 312. Com. vs. Chas. F. Good.
No. 325. Com. vs. Thos. Caroon.
No. 314. Com. vs. Henry Jones.
No. 345. Com. vs. John Wensworth.
No. 347. Com. vs. Wm. Hill.
No. 330. Com. vs. James Smith.
No. 331. Com. vs. Thos. A. Miller.
No. 286. Com. vs. Henry Vierheller, (two cases).

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

No. 264. Com. vs. George Sosoff.
No. 392. Com. vs. John Campbell.
No. 387. Com. vs. James Foy.
No. 320. Com. vs. Thos. Pflum.
No. 400. Com. vs. James Smith.
No. 402. Com. vs. James Strailer.
No. 380. Com. vs. Mary Edwards.
No. 342. Com. vs. Michael Cennair.
No. 371. Com. vs. Henry Vollmeiher.
No. 346. Com. vs. Jas. Henderson, eight cases.
No. 325. Com. vs. Patrick Murphy et al.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

No. 125. Com. vs. Henry House.
No. 118. Com. vs. John Ryland.
No. 248. Com. vs. T. B. Wilson and Geo. M. Myers.
No. 381. Com. vs. Jas. Hudspeth 2 cases.
No. 427. Com. vs. Joseph Shiverton.
No. 431. Com. vs. Christian Wilhelm and A. Stine.
No. 388. Com. vs. Edward Barrett, et. al.
No. 389. Com. vs. Charles Edwards.
No. 381. Com. vs. Polk Bradley, 3 cases.
No. 5. Com. vs. Peter Pepper.
No. 348. Com. vs. D. Reardon.
No. 391. Com. vs. Morgan Thomas.
No. 190. Com. vs. Wm. Bradley.
No. 196. Com. vs. R. W. Ramsay.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

The trial of the case of the United States vs. Alex Bennett et al., previously reported, was resumed this morning and is still on.

A mot on for a new trial was made in the case of Thomas Geoghegan, convicted of willfully neglecting to comply with the regulations of the revenue law, and filed reasons therefor.

In the case of the steamboat Bayard vs. steam tug Conestoga, sitting in admiralty, for libelants, appealed from the decision of the District Court, published in the COMMERCIAL a few days since, and will carry the case into the United States Circuit Court. The appeal was based on the ground that the libel was filed for a debt not ordered to be filed.

Court of Common Pleas—Full Bench.

Petitions for alias writs—Presented—alias subpœnas awarded in the following cases in silverco: Jacob Schoyer vs. Agnes Agnew, sheets vs. John L. Sheets; Catharine L. Miller vs. Josiah Stiffler.

In the matter of the Pennsylvania Female College reapplication for a charter, an order granting the charter was made.

Also, in the case of the M. E. Church of Barkerville.

Also, in the case of the M. E. Church of Pittsburgh.

Also, in the case of the Second German M. E. Church of Pittsburgh.

Commonwealth ex. rel. vs. Margaret Gossington [private prosecutor] and C. Taylor, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 136. Campbell et al. vs. Clark et al.
No. 147. Phelan vs. Hamaley.
No. 153. Hayes vs. Fry.
No. 155. Hawkins vs. Kellar.
No. 161. Dargent vs. Dargent, Dargerfield.
No. 166. Wisenberg vs. Stewart.
No. 167. Bowman vs. Russell.
No. 168. Metzgar vs. The National Refining and Storing Company.
No. 169. Sandiford vs. Blume.
No. 171. Monson, Barr & Co. vs. Holthouse.
No. 172. Hall vs. Hall et al. Ibeler.
No. 174. Logan vs. Nicholson.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Court met at ten o'clock on Saturday and the following business transacted.

Gregory's administrator's appeal; Venango county. Argued by counsel for appellant and by A. B. McCalmont contra.

Herron's appeal; Butler county. Argued by Babirt for plaintiff in error; and ey Benson and Wilkinson contra.

An order was made fixing all the remaining cases on the present week's list for argument on the short list, to-day, to-morrow and Monday, November 2d next.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of the owners of the canal boat "Elia" vs. owners of steam tug "Storm No. 2" reviewed and decision reserved, at present.

The next case taken up was that of Parker & Paul vs. A. L. Martin, owner, and Samuel Hodge, contractor. This was a case of attachment's lien. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $61 56.

The case of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Tails was on appeal, and taken up. Tails was an action in ejectment to obtain possession of what is known as the Rope Mill property, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny. On trial.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 294. Commonwealth for use vs. Marshall.
No. 55. Wood et al vs. Houston et al.
No. 41. O'Donnell vs. Reilly et al.
No. 25. Ferguson vs. Crawford.
No. 10. Goodell vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
No. 101. Steinaker et al vs. Negraw et al.
No. 134. Penna. R. R. Co. W. and C. and P. R. R. Co.
No. 111. Roberts vs. Duff.

The Publication of Court Notices—The Following Order.

The following order was made in Court yesterday:

And now October 23d, 1869, It is ordered that the following be adopted as a rule of the Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions and Criminal Courts, viz:

Hereinfter all notices which relate to proceedings in Court or the publication of which is required by law or by rules of Court, shall be published in the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* during the time required by law, in addition to any other papers which may be specially ordered or which may be selected by the parties.

By the Court.

ALLEGED PROFESSIONAL ARRESTED.—Saturday evening Chief of Police Hague caused the arrest of an alleged professional thief, sailing under the cognomen of John St. Clair. He was locked up, and his case will be sent up for for ninety days, on information made by Mr. Hague.

Makes Good Its Claims.

There is nothing easier in the world than to prefer claims for excellence, durability, adaptability, &c. It is one thing to make a claim, and another and altogether different thing to prove it. As the old saying goes, "All is best untried," but the moment a trial is had, one finds out there is developed a new condition of affairs. The Grover & Baker sewing machine makes no claims it cannot substantiate. Whatever is claimed for it is simplicity of construction, durability, adaptability, &c., seen in operation, is borne out by specimens of work, not merely on hand, but established in the confidence and existence of those interested. In a word, the machine speaks for itself, and it would be folly at any day, as may be seen at the establishment of E. B. Weyburn, the accomplished agent, No. 122 Fifth avenue, for a moment visit to this establishment, we observe a la variety of specimens of the fine stitch of various sizes and kinds of thread, from the finest cambric muslin to the heaviest fabrics, all of which are executed by the machine in question, and their name is legion in this vicinity, have invariably corroborated the statement made at the head of this article, namely, that the Grover & Baker makes good its claims. We have experienced the most gratifying success in demonstrating the superior claims of the Grover & Baker over some of the oldest and most favorably known machines in the market. Persons desirous of securing a first class sewing machine should bear this in mind. Mr. Weyburn, the agent, will experience pleasure in explaining the principle upon which the Grover & Baker is constructed.

Dexter Washing Machine.

This machine need only be seen working, when everybody will be convinced that it is precisely the machine to relieve a family from an immense amount of drudgery.

It accomplishes the work better, making the clothes as bleached white, and in at least one-fourth the time than can be done by hand; because steam and the rapid motion of hot water through the clothes, with the slight rubbing, performs the cleaning, whereas, when steam is not be done by ever so much rubbing by hand on the common washboard.

It does not injure the cloth; it saves it. A child from twelve to fourteen years can work it and operating it is a healthy exercise for anybody. It is beyond doubt the most complete laboring machine for the household ever invented—simple, durable, effective, cheap, and therefore accessible to every family. E. H. Ewing, Agent, No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny.

We are Pleased to Learn

That our friend, Mr. Wm. Scharnke, who for many years has been very successful in the repairing of watches, while in the employ of Mr. Wm. Stevenson, 239 Liberty street, has returned from Wheeling to this city and may now be found at the well known house of John Stevenson's Sons & Co., No. 90 Market street. To those who are acquainted with his abilities this announcement will be gratifying. See advertisement.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores colon to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, Gen'l debility and Nervousness. This is a scientific compound manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists. M*

"Buy Marvins."

This has come to be a household word. If anybody asks "Who makes the best water or oyster crackers," the answer is invariably "Marvin's." Marvin's superior water crackers are to be had at any respectable grocery in the city or vicinity. "Get Marvin's" is a stereotyped expression. Well, this is the result of a system that is not satisfied with merely good work—Marvin is determined to excel. M

The Great Vitalizer.

This title may be fairly given to a restorative which has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenty years. During this time it has many proprietary imitations sprung into existence, but they have all fallen into the obscurity and oblivion for lack of patronage. From the first, this now world-renowned Vegetable Tonic has been both medicinally and financially successful. Every year has added to the number of its friends, and the demand for it, based solely upon the experimental proofs of its excellence as a preventive and curative, seems to have no assignable limit. The medical profession sanction and approve its use, and it is now at the head of the class of medicines to which it belongs, the admitted, undisputed Sovereign of Tonic Horn; and has been the chief cause of the advance in the stock, within the last three days.

Northwestern shares were dull on the preferred stock, and unsettled on the common, which ranged from 71¾ to 71. The earnings of the road show a decrease from last year, which is anticipated will continue to end of 3 to 3½ per cent, will be paid on the preferred stock. The large business of the road requires considerable new equipment, now progressing, and it is understood that the earnings in excess of the requirements of the bonds and preferred stock will be used to develop the road, which has a prosperous future. Shares require large amounts for equipment and for the development of its numerous branch lines.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

October 23, 1869.	10 00	11 15	12 12	1 00	1 35	3 00
	A M	A M	M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	187	187¾	187	187	187	187
Erie	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Hudson River	142	142¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
Harlem	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Michigan Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Michigan Southern	104	104	104	104	104	104
Illinois Central	139	139	139	139	139	139
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Chicago and Northwestern	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	70¾	71
Do preferred	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
St. Paul, preferred	81	81	81	81	81	81
Toledo and Wabash	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Toledo and Wabash, pref.						
Fort Wayne	85	85	84½	84½	84½	84½
Chicago and Alton	140					
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾		30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Western Union Telegraph	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Pacific M'l	96	96	96	96	96	96
Adams Express	60	60	60	60	60	60
Wells, Fargo Express	56	56	56	56	56	56
American M. U. Express	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
United States Express						
Merchants Union Express						
Gold	134	134	134	134	134	134

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	189	187		2
Erie	30½	30½		½
Hudson River	172¾	170¾		2
Harlem	144½	141		3½
Reading	96¾	96¾	¼	
Mich. Central	122¾	122	¾	
Mich. Southern	93¾	93¾	¼	¼
Illinois Central	139	138	3	
Cleve. and Pitts.	101¼	100¾		¼
Chicago and North.	71	70¾		¼
do preferred	84	84		
Rock Island	105¾	104½		1¼
St. Paul	69¾	69		¾
do preferred	82½	80½		2
Tol. and Wabash	85½	85¾	¼	
do preferred	77¼			
Fort Wayne	85	84½		½
Chicago and Alton	141	140	1	
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	29¾		
Western U. Tel.	96¾	96¾		
Pacific Mail	60½	60		½
Adams Express	56¼	56		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¾	30¾		
American M. Ex.	30	30		
United States Ex.	56½	56		1¼
Merch., U. Ex.	95	95		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells commission for cash stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST LIBERTY, PA.,
SATURDAY EVENING, October 23, 1869.

CATTLE.—The market was brisk up to Thursday, at which time it declined from 25 to 37½ ₱ cwt. The demand for stock cattle this week was good and all sold readily at full prices, ranging from $4 50@5 50 ₱ cwt. The run of cattle, compared with last week, was nearly the same, although better prices were realized. The reported sales for the week aggregated 2,684 head, and shipments 4,861 head.

HOGS.—Although the run of hogs this week was heavy, they sold readily at from $10 00@10 75 ₱ cwt., a decline of 25c ₱ cwt. from last week. York sold at from $9 00@9 75 ₱ cwt. The market closed dull and weak for all kinds of hogs, under receipt of unfavorable advices from the East. The reported sales for the week aggregated 11,285 head, and shipments 18,885 head.

SHEEP.—There has been a large run all week, and sales ranged generally from 3@5c ₱ lb, as to quality, a decline of from 1@2c. The shipments of sheep eastward this week aggregated 27,914 head, a larger number than in any one week since the yards started. The sales also run to over 20,000 head, the exact number we are not able to give, but probably aggregated 24,000 head.

SHIPMENTS.

From J. H. Grayson we have the following report of shipments East for the week ending October 23d, 1869:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Monday	144	3,452	678	69
Tuesday	774	2,319	4,015	16
Wednesday	1,704	1,012	8,881	16
Thursday	1,161	1,939	5,763	16
Friday	1,127	4,319	7,476	17
Saturday	101	1,053	242	16
Total for week	4,861	18,585	27,914	173
For week ending October 16	4,634	16,842	20,819	218
For week ending October 9	3,962	16,928	15,995	277
For week ending October 2	5,423	14,335	12,677	99

SALES.

The following are the aggregate daily sales as taken from the scale books kept by John G. Imhoff, W. H. Connor and Washington Lowry:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, October 18th	29	2,767	748
Tuesday, October 19th	739	1,763	*6,384
Wednesday, Oct. 20th	1,704	1,028	8,881
Thursday, October 21st	431	1,324	2,809
Friday, October 22d	373	1,412	*2,098
Saturday, October 23d	101	653	242
Total	2,684	11,248	20,555
For week ending October 16th	4,811	9,211	19,086

—We are not able to report the number of sheep weighed this week on the new scales except for Wednesday and Thursday.

CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & Co.	T. McLain	19	18,720	$5 20
Holmes, L. & Co.	J. Hellar	20	900	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	J. Heller	21	2,260	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	J. Hellar	20	10,000	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	J. Burkart	4	2,200	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	J. Burkart	20	11,340	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	R. Ryan	13	13,650	5 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	P. Kiernans	98	102,900	6 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	Cowan	18	18,720	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	G. Shyne	2	1,900	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Marks	2	1,800	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	W. Kelley	19	22,830	5 62
Holmes, L. & Co.	Hendrickson	20	19,000	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	Hendrickson	2	2,300	6 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	Hendrickson	20	17,220	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Voetter & R.	31	29,450	7 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	Voetter & R.	17	19,800	6 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	Kroy	25	25,000	6 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	Kroy	3	3,120	5 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wm. Duffy	15	15,750	6 00
Orr & Williams	Wm. Duffy	3	3,870	5 50
Orr & Williams	Wm. Duffy	20	20,000	6 00
Smith & Blue	Wm. Kelley	1	1,130	4 50
Smith & Blue	D. Marks & Co.	14	16,640	6 00
Smith & Blue	Jones Anse	20	19,780	6 25
Smith & Blue	Jones Anse	1	1,220	6 00
Smith & Blue	C. Marshall	41	36,540	4 85
Smith & Blue	C. Marshall	17	19,800	5 50
Smith & Blue	S. G. Keller	19	21,850	6 00
Smith & Blue	Hendrickson	1	1,200	6 00
Evans	Buckermann	13	13,260	6 25
Ward & Low	P. Smith	13	13,650	6 00
Ward & Low	Wm. Kelley	3	3,300	5 50
Ward & Low	Rockwidder	17	16,150	6 00
Ward & Low	W. Keeley	5	4,180	5 25
Ward & Low	Wimber and Lowry	20	19,000	6 00
J. R. Leeder	B. Black	2	2,520	6 00
J. R. Leeder	Voetter & Co.	2	2,000	6 00
Ward & Low	McClain	2	1,560	5 00
Ward & Low	Wm. Duffy	15	14,850	6 00
P. Fleming	McConnerville	12	14,520	6 25
P. Fleming	D. Rockwidder	20	19,800	6 00
H. Hanley	S. O'Donnell	33	33,990	7 12
H. Hanley	H. Lamb	22	22,660	7 12
Ward & F.	Musselman	22	19,800	6 50
Ward & F.	Musselman	1	1,000	6 00
Ward & F.	Steyer	4	3,770	4 50
Ward & F.	Musselmans	20	19,000	6 00
Jas. McCreary	P. McConnell	17	17,850	6 75
J. Rhoades	J. Burkart	16	16,000	6 00
Copper & H.	Hager	86	101,620	6 40
Copper & H.	Hager	20	19,000	6 00
G. Clark	H. John	21	17,850	5 25
G. Clark	H. John	1	850	5 00
A. Johnston	T. Lamb	64	83,680	7 50
Ward	Lowe	2	1,870	5 00
Ward	Lowe	2	1,870	5 00
Ward & F.	Wm. Kelley	19	19,760	6 25
McCurdy	S. O'Donnell	2 b	2,560	4 00
McCurdy	S. O'Donnell	2 b	2,560	4 00
Voetter & R.	Woodlance	19	19,950	6 25
Voetter & R.	Woodlance	1 b	1,220	6 00
J. J. Forward	H. Miller	4	4,880	5 25
J. J. Forward	H. Miller	12	14,760	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	75	81,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	19	20,900	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	19	20,900	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Stafford & J.	24	24,720	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	19	20,900	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	T. Lamb	64	83,680	7 50
Imhoff & Co.	Lowe	2	1,870	5 00
Imhoff & Co.	Lowe	2	1,870	5 00
Imhoff & Co.	Wm. Kelley	19	19,760	6 25
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes & L.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes & L.	19	20,900	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	W. Hedges	19	19,760	6 25
Imhoff & Co.	W. Alexander	19	19,760	6 25
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	104	114,400	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	A Watson	14	13,860	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	A Watson	14	13,860	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Wm. Kelley	19	19,760	6 25
Hazlewood & B.	W. Alexander	19	19,760	6 25
Hazlewood & B.	Holmes & L.	20	19,000	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Holmes & L.	19	20,900	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	A Watson	20	20,000	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Hodges & T.	75	81,000	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Hodges & T.	19	20,900	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Hodges & T.	20	19,000	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	R. Hodges	20	19,000	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Hodges & T.